GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Bund Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. A. HOMNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
Bund Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 175 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1st October	SOUDA	6,696
8th "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941
4th November	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamers
15th October	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
31st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
14th November	MALDERA	
28th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £19.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
26th Sep.	LINGA	Karach Coasting
30th "	LHASA	Karachi direct
28th "	KARCA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	..	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road. CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru	M Sato	8th Sept.	23th Sept.
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	25th Sept	7 th Oct.
Peking Maru	K Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager
Grand Hotel, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13th Sept	25th "
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5945	29th "	13th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct.	25 "
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6990	15 "	27 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000 000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARKHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 9,71,81,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N M Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Colmbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs. a. p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Paid-up	29,12,501 15 9
Reserve	Funds	15,90,851 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN. General Manager

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
BHUKANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
903, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Benga.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief of Agents
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & Co.,
Street Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities a in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India

Brightness **Permanency**
Non-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 4.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.). (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
42 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TYPIST, who will be required to be also generally useful. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1429

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Tamil, English, some Hindustani. Apply Box No. 7237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1439

WANTED—FAST TYPIST experienced in Solicitors Office Apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., 103, Medow Street, Fort.
A R1442

WANTED—A qualified MANAGER for a Chemist concern. Apply Box No. 7234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1430

WANTED—A Second Class ENGINEER for a small vessel doing Coasting line. Apply enclosing copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 7232, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R1428

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST Male or Female, useful in Office work. Also a CANVASSER for Medical Line. Apply Box No. 7239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1441

WANTED—A JAIN, B.A. or M.A. with teaching experience capable of managing a big Educational Institution. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to SECRETARY, Digamber Jain Charitable Institutions, Janwaribag, Indore C. I.
A R1435

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MOTOR ENGINE FITTERS. Apply in person to the FIRST ASSISTANT to the Chief Engineer of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Pay according to qualifications.
A C10918

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STORES CLERK and a TIME-KEEPER for Workshop on Rs. 60 and 45 pin respectively. Attendance morning and evening. Apply to Box No. 7240, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10917

WANTED An energetic and expert MILL MANAGER. One having good experience as a Spinning Master will be preferred. Stating previous experience of Indian Mills. Apply with testimonials with salary expected to. MUNNALAL & CO. Munnalal Street, CAWNPORE.
A R1396

AN ASSISTANT SUPDT., for Lahore Water Works. The applicant should hold 1st Class Mechanical Engineer's certificate under the Boiler Act and have sufficient experience of Water Works. Pay Rs. 125, 10, 175 with benefit of Municipal Provident Fund. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 5th October 1921. (Sd.) MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN, Municipal Engineer H. R.
A 10916

WANTED—A WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800 per mensem. Only fully qualified Mechanical Engineers, with sound theoretical training, and practical experience of Pumping Machinery and Workshops, need apply with copies of testimonials, age, and earliest date of joining if selected, to the undersigned on or before the 25th September, 1921. D. K. BHAVE, M.A., B Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E., M.R., San. I., Municipal Engineer, CAWNPORE.
A C10812

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BLOCKS TO LET at the junction of Ripon Road and Moreland Road. Apply to HARIM ABDUL WAHAB, next to Pydhonie Station.
C R1385

TO BE LET—To High Class Hindoos only.—A storied BUNGALOW at Marrott Palace, Murzban Road, Andheri, about six minutes' walk from station. Apply, K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R1433

GODOWN TO LET—In Modikhana Street, Fort. Three minutes from G. P. O. Pucca-built and Fire-proof, area 260 square yards. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Elphinstone Circle.
C R1422

TO BE LET—GODOWN, Large size 1,200 square feet, and height 12 feet, with air and light. Immediate possession. Apply to Chandabhoy, No. 271, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R1432

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1239

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED.—A well ventelated BUNGLOW on Napean Sea Road, Cumbala Hill, or any other good locality from 1st to 30th November only. Apply with particulars to Box No. 7230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1424

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An up-to-date going on ENGLISH STORE of especially Cloth Silk and Hosiery with its stock and goodwill at reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 7238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1440

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE IN SIMLA—With several lovely building sites. Always rented and furnished. Locality sunney. Numerous fruit trees on the site. Also flower and vegetable gardens with lawns attached. For particulars apply to Messrs. RAM LABHAYA & CO., Contractors and Agents, Circular Road, LAHORE.
G C10802

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—One Gin and Press Factory by Nesmyth Wilson in one lot or separate. One Marshall Sons 60 I.H.P. semi-portable Engine Boiler, Compound Cylinders, 150 lbs. pressure, Lathes, D. R. and S. R. Gins. Apply PHIROJSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazagon.
R R1402

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR B.A. STUDENTS—"Exhaustive Questions and Answers on Marvin's LIVING PAST" recommended by Professors. Price, Re. 1. Write to: C. G. PARIKH, Ladwada, Baroda.
L R1434

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Short hand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One pure bread Black SCOTCH TERRIER BITCH, to be sold by Public Auction by order of the Small Cause Court in Suit No. 19183 of 1921 at the Wellington Mews on Wodehouse Road on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m.
N R1425

ELEPHANT FOR SALE—Handsome elephant of good breed. Fast and convenient ride. Height 8 feet 6 inches. Tusk 1 foot 9 inches long 10 inches thick. Price Rs. 7,000. Apply to RAO SAHAB, P. O. Churahat Rewa, C. I.
N R1411

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE.—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN AND CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets for Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R1436

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

S M. VAZIRUDDINSAHEB & SONS, Baroda.—Cheapest house for all the Swadeshi commodities Sudh Khaddar specially.
T R1413

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of iron barrels axles miscellaneous stores at Bandra Municipal Market on 29th September at 4-30 p.m. Apply HEALTH OFFICER, Bandra.
T C10869

PAPER INDUSTRY.—For expert advice on Paper industry, Consult. Mr. AHMAD HASAN, Paper Expert, 1, Ghasyarimandi, LUCKNOW.
T R1414

FOR SALE—1,000 casks "TUNNEL" Brand Portland Cement, just arrived. For particulars apply Messrs. MARSLAND PRICE and Co., Ltd., Nesbit Road, Mazagon.
T R1421

KASHMIR Happy Valley real gifts—Saffron Rs. 1-8 a tola, Salajet As. 12 a tola, Salap Misri As. 6 a tola, Lotus Honey Re. 1-8 a lb. Almonds Re. 1-8 a lb. Musk Rs. 36 a tola. Apply W. N. DUTTA AND CO., Srinagar (Kashmir).
T C 10910

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

RE: ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (In Liquidation.)
S. S. "NAGPUR & RAMPUR."

FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for receiving Tenders of the sale of the above steamers has been extended for a fortnight more and all the Tenders should be sent to the undersigned before the 1st day of October, 1921, accompanied with cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount offered. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1921.

Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.
T A C108

LOST SHARES

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Share Certificate No. 1406 for 15 Shares No. 48256 to 48270 and No. 1412 for 5 Shares No. 35644 to 35648 dated the 15th and 23rd August, 1911, respectively, issued in the name of Mr. T. H. Kingdon and unless an objection is raised within 14 days' time the Bank will issue a duplicate Share Certificate.
C10895

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an interim Dividend of Sh. 4 per share, less English Income Tax at the rate of Sh. 6 in the pound payable on the 3rd October, 1921, to the Proprietors as registered on 1st October, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE HA GOVERNMENT INSPECTER of Cotton Excise, Bombay, presidency, for about eight months, more or less. He must possess through knowledge of classification and valuation of Indian Cotton piece goods and should have in addition actual experience of mill management. Salary up to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications, plus Rs. 150, motor car allowance besides house rent allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Old Town Custom House, Bombay, up to October 7th. Applicants must not apply in person.
C C10865

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS stating age and examinations passed and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, are invited for 4 posts of temporary Upper Subordinates in the Sind, Public Works Department.

The pay of the posts will vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. exclusive of travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

Single Railway fare of the class admissible under the rules will be allowed for joining the appointment.

L.C.E's., or B.E's., will be given preference.

AG. CHIEF ENGINEER IN SIND.
C10914

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "GANGES MARU", having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage and damages are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Consulting Architect to Government, Karachi, a capable ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment. Must be a quick worker and thoroughly conversant with building construction. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants must undertake to join by 1st November, 1921, at latest, if selected. Applications stating qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials must be sent through present employers, if any, and must reach the undersigned by the 5th October, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. H. BROWNE,
Executive Engineer.
Karachi Buildings, District.
C C10915

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, MESSRS. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 637-47; 635-37; 629-33; 611-13; Case Nos. 13, 14, 15, 19 Doongri Street.

MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WAZAVLI ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Siamon Reuben the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Latiff Abdullah the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th July, 1920, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 26th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Wazavli Road otherwise called Lady Jamshedji Road on the southern side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1121, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5010 and Street No. 338 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Wazavli Road on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Yedneshwar, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and on or towards the West by the property of Pragji Dharmsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2 Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT RUBBER TYRES FOR VICTORIAS.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

One lot rubber tyres for victorias, gauge 1¼, 1½ and 1¾.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed luggage and parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 26th, TUESDAY the 27th and WEDNESDAY the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piece-goods, one big case of machinery, one billiard table slate, 14 motor car wheels, trousers, presses, iron pipes, colour, 1 case gas mantles, iron shaftings, iron folding cot, iron hose pipe, copper boiler, 1 case brushes, shoes, beads, twist, kitbags saddlery, hair oils, bicycles, glass bangles, one Remington typewriter case, slate pencils, one zinc block, 1 case leather, slippers, one case stationery, 2 bundles canvas, jute, boxes and trunks, grain, ghee, old umbrellas, namar cots, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHISTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD DANA BUNDER.

On FRIDAY the 14th October 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) MESSRS. MEHTA AND CO. sell by Public Auction under instructions will Messrs. Patell and Ezethiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezethiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virture of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the some Benjamin Samson Ezethiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or pared of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar aslessees on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate containnig by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the piece of land firstly herebefore described, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Said Trustees, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly hereinbefore described and on or towrads the West by other land belonging to the Said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezethiel Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, [illegible] 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mils (Luxmi Flour Mills).
Suit No. 3662 of 1920.
Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY 5th Oct. 1921, sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills (Luxmi Flour Mills).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATE SUITABLE FOR CINEMA HALL OR THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on plots Nos. 3 and 4 at Sandhurst Road, the following:—

Plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO 1.—A very valuable Building Site known as plot No. 3 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of 60 ft. to Sandhurst Road and containing on area of 639 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A valuable corner Site known as Plot No. 4, Sandhurst Road, East Estate having a frontage of about 54 ft. to Sandhurst Road and a return frontage of about 129 ft. to 1st Pathan St. and containing on area of about 776 sq. yds.

Note:—Lots one and two will first be offered together as one lot and if not so let will be offered separately. In the event of the two plots being let together the Board will be willing to consider any reasonable rearrangement of the building area as shown on the plan provided that (a) the open spaces on the East of plot three and on the North of plots three and four are not altered. (b) the 63½ deg. rule is strictly observed and (c) the total area proposed to be built upon does not exceed that surrounded by Yellow lines on the plan.

Subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Commissioner of Police being obtained the Board will not object to a well designed and properly constructed Cinema Hall or to a Theatre being erected on the two plots if let together.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable plot of Building land known as Plot No. 26 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of about 83 ft. to Dharamsey Street containing an area of about 576 sq. yards.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the Rooms

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1921 sell by public auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Bai Moghibai wife of Sha Jamnadas Lakhmidas Mody and executrix of Sha Narotamdas Anandji and on account and risk of Ragoonath Mahadev Kethar the following.

Necklace thread about 3½ tola and 4¼ val.
Necklace thread or Hasdi about 17½ tola and 6¾ val.
Hand Yella one pair about 17½ tola and 5½ val.
Hand Vank one pair about 15½ tola and 8½ val.
Bangdies two pairs about 3½ tola and 6 val.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HOORJARIA STREET, CHINCIA BUTCHES STREET, AND KAMATEPURA STABLE STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 2239 of 1921, (Khatijabai widow viz., Bahamoodin and in pursuance of the consent decreasal order of reference made in the same suit on the 30th day of June, 1921, MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the dates thereunder mentioned at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on each day the following properties:—

Property at Hoozeria sweet on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the fort of Bombay at new Town fronting on the Eastern side of Hoozaria Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the rent roll of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1281, new No. 8450, old survey No. 2390 and new survey No. 3846 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under E. ward No. 199, Street No. 96-71 containing by admeasurement (91 7-9) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage on the west by Hoozaria Street on the north by the house of Bhora Mahomedally and on the South by the house of Abdul Wahed.

2. Property at Chimna Butcher Street, on THURSDAY, the 13th October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the fort of Bombay at new town fronting on the Western side of Chimna Butcher Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1626, New No. 8764, old survey No. 1080 and new survey No. 4178 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under C. ward No. 7225, Street No. 182 and 184, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Chimna Butcher Street on the West by the sweepers passage on the North by the house of Butcher Sharifbhai and on the South by the house of Mahomedalli Alibhai.

LOT NO. 3 Camatipura stable Street, on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government ground partly being messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the fort of Bombay at Camtipura fronting on the East side of stable Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land revenue under old No. 3186 and 141, new No. 10051 and 16147 and 2-8420 assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under E. Ward No. 891, Street No. 203 and 204, containing by admeasurement (265) but by the present measurement (257 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Divinzia Sebastian de Almeida on the West by stable Street, on the North by a passage and the property of Cawasji Furdoonji Moola and on the South by sweepers passage and the property of Haji Ismail Haji Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. Attorney's for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.

COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.
COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Present the
MIGHTIEST SERIAL YET OFFERED
FIRST INSTALMENT-

Episodes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 or 7 parts of the World's Jungle Serial

THE SON OF TARZAN
THE SON OF TARZAN
THE SON OF TARZAN

IN 15 Episodes or 30 Reels by
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
Author of Tarzan of the Apes, the romance of Tarzan, etc.,

Made by the same people who made Tarzan of the Apes and Romance of Tarzan.

STRONGER THAN THE OTHER TARZAN STORIES.

THE EMPIRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
MARIE CORELLI'S
Novel which has been read by millions
"INNOCENT"
"INNOCENT"
"INNOCENT"

In 5—Ree's
Featuring
MODGE STEWART
and a full London Star Cast.

In a Photoplay of refinement and beauty.

A Poem in pictures—A Photoplay of an Elusive Beauty.

A Beautiful Picture of the utmost Idyllic charm.

SEE—"INNOCENT" rising to fame but finally ending with a broken heart.

SEE—HER tragic end brought on by her fallen hopes of marrying her lover who deceives her in the end.

AND OTHER FILMS.

THE EXCELSIOR
NEXT SATURDAY
A NOVEL AND ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
Madan Theatres, Limited.
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
The Largest Concert Party Touring
Presenting an Original Entertainment of Opera Bouffe Russian and International Dances.

Pantomime and Comedy Sketches. Famous Grand Opera. Russian Folk Songs and Dances.

14 RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA 14
Prima Donna....Madame BOURSKAIA.
(From the Russian Opera)
Premiere Danseuse, Madame GORELOVA.
Principal Tenor..Monsr. ABBATOFF.
Do Bass .. ,, MIROFOLSKII.
Do. Comedian ,, ALEXANDROFF
Second Dancer..Madame DANILOVA.
Second Singer..Madame GORUBZOVA.
Producer and
Author..... Monsr. BRATOFF.
General Manager Baron FITTINGHOFF.

20 CLEVER ARTISTES 20
PRICES AS USUAL
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
the Third of their glorious Series of
"The Biggest Seven"
"The Devil-Stone"
is a story of weird fascination which presents Miss Farrar in a modern role, based upon the big theme of Superstition, brought down from ancient folk-lore and influencing the events in the life of a modern woman

"The Devil-Stone"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
A Paramount-Artcraft Picture Featuring
Geraldine Farrar
and
WALLACE REID

Geraldine Farrar is the star of this production, playing a role widely dissimilar from her last two appearances in films. "The Woman God Forgot" and "Joan the Woman" took a precedence as the greatest spectacles conceived in motion photography, while "The Devil Stone" presents a dramatic plot of tremendous intensity which is developed in a picturesque fishing village on the romantic coast of Brittany, and has its finale in New York.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

S. S. KOHNAN MARU.

THE above Steamer is expected to arrive at Bombay on or about the 28th instant from Persian Gulf and will sail for Singapore and Hongkong on the 30th instant. For rate of freight and further particulars.

Apply to,

A. NEMAZEE,
Agent,
Jiji House,
Ravelin St., Fort.
C1093

THE EMPEROR EDWARDS SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 (Rupees eighty only) per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, and that the same will be paid on production of the share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after FRIDAY, the 14th October, 1921, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 27th September, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1921, to TUESDAY, the 11th October, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
for the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th September, 1921.
C10879

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mai LAXMIBAI widow of Narayan Balaji Bhalerao the sole executrix under the will of her said husband and Amratrao Narayan Bhalerao have contracted to sell to our client the purchaser the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or other wise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, with in 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if, any, shall be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate, lying and being at Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. c/1, New No. c6/16666, Old Survey No 257 and New Survey No. 3c/9564 and assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 466 and 510, Street No. 232 and 4, containing by admeasurement 579 sq. yds. and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the North by the New Road leading from Colaba Causway, on or towards the South by the property of Framji Nuserwanji, on or towards the East by Colaba Causway and on or towards the west by the property of Manekji Nusserwanji and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10913

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E3755 19-9-21. No. 373.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHALLOOBHAI NENSEY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Clerk to Ebrahim Peermamad ... Deceased.

MAHOMED BHALLOOBHAI, the son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, in the service of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. and residing at Palkhi Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of September **in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.**

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of September, 1921.
Mr. MAHOMED BHALLOOBHAI,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R1438

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure stir relizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 2411.

AMUSEMENTS

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

PRESENTS

THE BRANDED FOU

Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddening mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.

STARRING

BEN WELSON

AND

NEVA GERBER

SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
DONT MISS THIS ONE
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"ATLAS No. 2"

The Conclusion of a Great Mystery Drama

A FILM THAT THRILLS.

The second part of this drama brings the Story to a Crushing Climax.

"ATLAS No. 2"

Is a film of absorbing interest. You will relish the second part even though you have not seen the first.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week at the GLOBE, the immortal Indian Mythological Drama

"Raja Harishchandra"

The man in the street, the Man at the University, the mill-hand at the looms, the schoolboy at his desk, and the Maharaja on his dais—all know this great and fascinating story of [redacted]

"Raja Harishchandra"

who would not—who could not—abandon Truth, though challenged by the gods.

Mark you! It is a Swadeshi Film.

Please note that this is

A TWO-FOLD GRAND BILL

The Programme comprises also

THREE FRESH EPISODES.

(8, 9 and 10) of

OUR CURRENT SERIAL

"THE CARTER CASE"

To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Daredevil Deeds IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A thrilling tale of the great outdoors featuring the most fearless man in the World!

THIRD WEEK
Episode 6th TROUBLE TRAIL.
,, 7th WAR IN THE OILS FIELDS.
The most powerful Drama in 2 Reels featuring
TOM SANTSCH
the son of the Outdoors
IN
TEMPEST
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 288.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Re. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Re. 3-12-0. Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79, Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

DETAILS OF CHAKRATA INCIDENT

MEETINGS STOP BO UNDER SEC 144 C P C

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

Reports of public meetings in connection with the arrest of Ali brothers and others are coming in from various districts in the United Provinces in which resolutions were passed exhorting the people to keep peace and work perseveringly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to address a meeting at Dooria District, Gorakhpur, but it was stopped under section 144 C. P. C. The Pandit then proceeded to Rampur, five miles away, but a similar notice was issued there so the Pandit went to Gorakhpur.

The "Independent" published certain details of the charkha incident from which it would appear that the fracas started owing to some soldiers looting potatoes from shops. A Daroga was said to be assaulted by soldiers and he ran away when the soldiers came with their captain to find the Daroga The reports goes on to say that when they saw the Daroga they began to abuse him and a soldier or their captain shot the Daroga right in the chest. The Daroga in self-defence shot down the captain and the soldier. Vaidya Mangatri, who came to the help of the Daroga was also shot down One Kallo, a Mohamadan contractor, who went to the spot to ascertain the facts, received two or three shots and died. Several others are lying down in a wounded state. Since then all shops are closed and almost all business is at a standstill. The military is posted everywhere to avoid further possibility of scuff. This report has not been confirmed yet.

Pandit Motilal Nehru presided at a Kisam Sabha meeting at Fyzabad yesterday The attendance was very thin in spite of heavy canvassing. The Pandit pleaded for boycott and the burning of foreign cloth and advised tenants to reject the Oudh Rent Act.

Some startling disclosures are likely to take place in Allahabad in connection with the serious shortage of property belonging to the Army Clothing department. Mr. Fergusson, Assistant Superintendent of police, has raided several houses in Allahabad and recovered a quantity of property the great portion of which is alleged to be the stolen property. Several well-known Allahabad people Europeans and Indians, are likely to be implicated in the affair and it is understood same arrests have already been made.

RISE IN PRICES.

PUNJAB GOVT'S. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sep. 22.

The Punjab Government has issued a long communique in the course of which they state that the principal cause of rise in the prices which began in August are these:—The autumi harvest of 1920 was a bad one, and many persons, who would have eaten the autumn grains during the cold weather, ate wheat instead. The spring harvest of 1921 was a bad one, and the wheat crop of India as a whole was below the normal by 25 percent. There has thus been an actual shortage. This does not mean that considerable stocks of wheat do not exist. It means that they are somewhat less than usual, and must be carefully husbanded to make them last till the next spring harvest. But though the stocks of wheat in the country are probably lower than usual the sudden rise in price which took place when good rainfall began to occur in the last week of July, must be referred in part to artificial or temporary causes.

FAMINE IN GARWAR

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

A statement about the famine in Garwar says:—Government distributed two and a quarter lakhs in Takavi and will have spent half a lakh on gratuitous relief by the end of October. There is not a single record of death from starvation or signs of amaciation, and deaths from cholera are only just over a half per cent of the population. Measures have been efficient to keep Pauri, Srinagar and other hill markets adequately supplied.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

MODEL No. I.

Rs. 300 complete with case.
Accuracy of Alignment. Visibility of Writing. Low Cost of Upkeep. Portability and Durability.

We carry a Large Assortment of the Finest Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Stencil Papers, and Sundries. Orders by Post or Telephone (No. 4827) will receive prompt attention.

EMPIRE TYPRWRITER AGENCY
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE IRRAWADY PETROLEUM OIL SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

(and reduced.

Authorised Capital Rs. 30 00,000
Divided into 12 00,000 Share of Rs. 2-8 each.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Company has issued a Prospectus dated the 4th August, 1921, a Copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies inviting subscription for 4,00,000 Shares of Rs. 2-8 each.

The objects of the Company include the refinement of oil and the sale of by-products.

THE AREAS HELD BY THE COMPANY INCLUDE:—

Whole of Block A. S. in the Minbu Oil Field	640 acres	Under Mining Lease.
Western half of Block 17-S.	320 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Whole of Block 16-S.....	640 ,,	Under Prospecting License.
A piece of land near Poinbnebin and Sabagyidan villages (where there occur oil seo pages) in Sagu Township of the Minbu District.	2,376 ,,	The grant of a Prospecting License over this area was sanctioned on the 9th July, 1921
	3,976 acres.	

Few well sites in Yenangyat Native Reserve,

In addition to the above applications have been submitted for Prospecting Licenses over about 14 Sq. miles of oil bearing areas in Yenangyat Oil Field, and Magwe, Thayetmyo and Pakokku Districts.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of applications can be obtained from the Company's Bankers, THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay, from the Company's Brokers and from the Company's SECRETARY, No, 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon

Bombay Agent:

Mr. ABDULLA IBRAHIM

Saleji Building, 3rd Floor, Katha Bazar, BOMBAY. 3.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.

The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct Importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.

Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.

Head Office:—Parwati-Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,
Sole Proprietor, D. H. DIGHE.
BOMBAY 4.
Work Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge,

THE FIVE FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY IN INDIA.

They serve when the need is sorest.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

For all Fevers be it Malaria, Influenza, Plague, etc., etc. Commands the confidence of the country which looks upon it as a national cure in fever seasons and epidemics. No home should be without this truly marvellous remedy.

LYNSOLA.

The popular Indian Cough and Cold Cure. So effective, so harmless and so agreeable to taste! What mother readily gives and children readily take. Remember is absolutely harmless and gives tone to the chest and lungs.

LAOCOON PAIN RUB.

For all pains of the body. A boon to sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Headache, Stiff and Painful Joints, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and all other Painful Affections of the Body. Pain-Rub has often turned despair into delight.

HEALO (SKIN OINTMENT.)

Works wonders in all diseases of the skin. Unquestionably the absolute cure for Bad Legs, Eczema, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Boils, Eruptions, Chaps and all other troubles of the skin. Do not say your case is hopeless, Healo has achieved popularity in weeks what other like preparations have taken ages to do. The use of Healo Skin Soap prevents Skin troubles. Unsurpassed for Dry Skins.

ANGEL'S BABY BALM.

For all troubles infants and children are heir to. Surely a boon to mothers who invariably employ it when children are suffering from Colic, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Rickets, Restlessness, Crying without any apparent cause, Peevishness, Clay Coloured Stools, Indigestion, Difficult Breathing, Cold in the Chest, Sleeplessness, etc. "It has saved me many a Doctor's bill" writes an enthusiast.

Madan Sons & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

AUCTIONS We are the only firm to render this Service Successfully.

REPAIRS We undertake all sorts of Repairs to Cars, Motor Cycles and Lorries.

PETROL Supplied in any quantity at 2-4-0 a gallon.

THE

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

310, LAMINGTON ROAD, Off Jacob Circle, Phone 5995

HEAD OFFICE:—320, MINT ROAD FORT.

Next Auction Sunday 2nd October at 10-30 a. m.

(REGISTER YOUR CARS IMMEDIATELY)

ENTRIES CLOSE 28th SEPTEMBER.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. MaBick's Patent Le-Mic cooker's. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.
575, Hornby Road, FORT.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 88 Medows Street (Opp. Cornelia) Bombay.

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

The Greatest Friend of the Students,

Our World-renowned ATANK NIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system.

A TIN WITH 32 PILLS
Costs only a Rupee.

Vaidya Shastri Manishankar Govindji,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, Kathiawar
Bombay- Kalbadevi

FIRE ! FIRE ! FIRE !!

Nobody's Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effectiv Chemical Fire guishes.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.
M STREET,
Fort, Bombay.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED

SPORTS and GAMES.

Catalogue sent FREE on Application.

DODHY & SONS.

KANTA TERRACE.
KALBADEVI ROAD.
BOMBAY.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT
Opp. Empire Cinema.
Mursban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1133.

POONA RACES.

THE LAST OF BIG MEETINGS.

ALELI WINS THE ST. LEGER PLATE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Bombay contingent were not too disappointed at not being in time to witness the first race yesterday for the afternoon was the warmest we have had for some time and everyone was glad when it was all over.

For the second event, the first that we were there for. The Count was made favourite but was content to run fifth nearly all the way. Zea has apparently come on considerably since her last outing for She won hard held in 1 min. 15 secs, really good going for the 3rd Division.

In the C. B. race Come On was made a hot favourite, but as the first time I noticed him prominent was right on the outside when entering the straight, it would appear he had none too good a passage. Black Stone ran well and finished a good fifth.

The fourth race saw Laranja about a four to one favourite with good money for Belle Voyaguese, Greenfield, Flight Errant, Box O'Tricks, The Lark and She She. Had The Lark better position coming round the bend I think he may have won, for he was finishing very fast.

Summerton in the Kirkee Plate let down a big following. Kooleb was never in difficulties and would have won with at least another 7 lbs. Mr. Goculdass' fair Trade Mark and Grey Renard certainly should have made a better show than they did.

The Steeplechase proved a soft thing for Truncheon. Col.-Moore on his Daroji, at one time looked dangerous but he was beaten to the world in the last stages and even lost 2nd place. Capt. Roark who came to grief at the second fence was at first thought to be severely injured but he was seen to walk in later, apparently not the worse for his fall.

The St. Leger Plate, the big event of the day was won very easily by Aleli without wishing to belittle Aleli's performance it must be borne in mind that outside of Brendan he only beat a lot of unfit ones As they entered the straight it looked as if Cally was going to win, but so long as Stokes persists in taking the longest way round by getting to the outside of his field, he will lose a good deal more often than he wins.

The Sprint event for 1st and 2nd class horses was pronounced a dead-heat by the Judge between Owen Roe and Belvedere. Those of us on the stands just above the winning post, both backers of Owen Roe and others had no doubt that Belvedere had won. I am told the Judge's man who puts up the winning numbers had signalled No. 13 (Belvedere) when he was shouted at and told it was a dead-heat between 9 (Owen Roe) and 13 (Belvedere) Backers of Mr Gahagan's horses are indeed fortunate, for this is the second occasion within a few days that they have had returns that to me and others it seems they were distinctly fortunate in securing. I was very surprised to find Mist sent out for this event and still more surprised when he was run into a place.

When he ran in the Paddock Plate the other day Divide was conceding him 1 stone 12 lbs. To-day he is booked 10 lbs. only below Divide, declares 3 lbs. and loses Divide. On this showing the Handicapper would be justified if expected to place Mist almost on a level with Divide and when this is done, it must be said "Someone has blundered".

The concluding event say the Mandil-Khundil bracket first favourite, Tipperary second at 4 to 1 and Khaboor 3rd at about fives. Khaboor could'nt last out which seems to indicate that he is only a sprinter but not too useful beyond 7 furls.

Details:—

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Gold's ECCLESTON, 8-3, A T Harrison 1
Mr T M Thaddeu's SOSPELLO, 8-12, Barden 2
Mr Kelso's HUON RIVER, 9-2, Bowley 3
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI, 10-0, Riley 4

Also ran:—Pin Money 9-12, Cahir Lass 9-4, Chauntress 9-0, Japonette 8-9, Pine Box 8-6, Bohea 8-2, Allensmore 8-0, Binfield Grove 7-13, White Poppy 7-12, South Star 7-11, Lomo 7-9, Mary's Lamb 7-8, Deslin 7-7, Lady Changeful 7-4.

The race:—This race was run before passengers by the Race Special arrived. Won by a neck, ½ length, neck.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53-8; Places Rs. 22-8, 58-8 and 71.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 13-8, 27 and 30.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's ZEA, 8-1, Herbert 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's RAGAZZO, 7-7, A D Walker 2
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's PRIME BOY, 8-4, Ritchie 3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 8-4, Easton 4

Also ran:—Dori 9-12, Ballina 9-12, Royal Pearl 9-6, Larry Quin 9-4, The Count 9-4, Renette 8-12, Merion 8-9, Oregon Pine 8-7, Sunline 8-3, Tourney 8-0, The O'Malley 7-12, Rock Ferry 7-10.

The race:—The start was awful. Ballina, Merion and Renette all got left. Zea was the first off with Rock Ferry, Tourney, Ragazzo, Prime Boy, Sandra and The Count following in the order named. Zea led the whole way and won hard held. Ragazzo, Prime Boy and Sandra each in turn passed, Rock Ferry and Tourney after entering the straight. Won by 2½ lengths, head, ½ length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 110-8; Places Rs. 46, 61 and 27-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94-8; Places Rs. 28, 33 and 21.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Country-breds.

Mr Vernon's SUGAR CANE, 9-8, Lambert 1
H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's BETTER LUCK, 8-5, Herbert 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's CUIDON, 8-1, A T Harrison 3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 9-0, Easton 4

Also ran:—Discarded 9-4, Mountain Apple 8-5, Black Stone 8-1, Come On 8-1, Black Friar 8-0, Cobble 7-11, Delegate 7-10, Toddy 7-9, Sweet Apple 7-7, Belgraven 7-5, Courtier 7-0.

The race:—From a good start Better Luck and Sugar Cane at once went to the front. Sugar Cane was however quickly displaced by Courtier who, with Better Luck, led Sugar Cane, Toddy, Cuidon and Discarded. They ran in this order to the bend where Courtier retired and Maple took his place. From the distance Sugar Cane drew away from the abovementioned who were leading all the way to win easily by a length, ½ length, 1 length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43-8; Places Rs. 28, 63 and 56-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 15, 21 and 29-8.

Time:—1 min. 46 secs.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr R R S's FLIGHT ERRANT, 8-2, Purtoosingh 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK, 8-0, Ritchie 2
Mr W King's LARANJA, 8-7, Townsend ... 3
Mr M M Karbhari's GREENFIELD, 9-4, Morris 4

Also ran:—Precieuse 9-12, Cracknel 9-8, Belle Voyageuse 9-6, Wild Woman 8-8, Some Scribe 8-6, Mirabelle 8-3, Box O' Tricks 8-2, She She 7-12, Daphnis 7-9, Pretty Margaret 7-9, Isbury Rose 7-6, Moreen 7-2.

The race:—Another bad start in which three were badly left. Greenfield was quickest away, Some Scribe and the others all in a bunch. The leading pair kept in front till the bend where the field closed on them with Flight Errant most prominent. Flight Errant and Greenfield were first into the straight with She She, Laranja and The Lark behind. Flight Errant had no difficulty in keeping in front despite a late rush by The Lark. Won by 1½ lengths, neck, ½ length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 100-8; Places Rs. 25-8, 23-8 and 18-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63-8; Places Rs. 14-8, 15-8 and 10.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Heath's KOOLEB, 8-7, McPherson ... 1
Messrs W King and V J Reed's TIT BITS, 7-12, Townsend 2
Mr Noble's WARMINSTER, 9-0, Morris ... 3
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 8-6, Lambert 4

Also ran:—Resident 9-9, Trade Mark 9-2, Summerton 8-9, Grey Renard 7-9, Dublin 7-7, Sammy 6-12.

The race:—Dublin got the worst of an otherwise good start. They went off in a line for 50 yards after which Kooleb got to the front with Grey Renard and Tit Bits next. Nearing the bend the order was Kooleb, Tit Bits, Waterloo, Summerton and the rest bunched up. As they came into the straight Tit Bits tried to get up to Kooleb, but never got any nearer than a couple of lengths. Warminster robbed Waterloo of 3rd place just near the post. Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, ½ length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 18, 16 and 31-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 9-8, 8 and 16-8.

Time:—1 min. 8 secs.

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses, bona fide and unconditionally the property of Officers in H. M.'s Navy, Army or Royal Air Force on Full Pay. Riders,—Those qualified to enter.

Maj J H McCudden's TRUNCHEON, 12-5, Owner 1
Capt R S King's ELHAM VALLEY, 10-5, Maj Warden 2
Lt-Col G Moore's DAROJI II, 11-3, Owner 3
Capts R W B Peel and P H Brooman's MICKEEN, 10-4, Capt Baines 4

Also ran:—Oak Queen 12-7, White Patch 12-7, Lady Bird II 11-12, Count Hannibal 11-6, Flying Fox 10-5, Baldonnell 9-7.

The race:—They got off together and Truncheon, Elham Valley and Mickeen were the first over the water. As they got to the 10 furlong post Daroji II had got up to Truncheon with Mickeen and Elham Valley next. At the second fence Count Hannibal dislodged Capt. Roark. Truncheon, Daroji II, Mickeen and Elham Valley was the order right through till they were turning the bend for home where Elham Valley passed Mickeen and a hundred yards from home Daroji II as well. Won by a distance, 3 lengths, 15 lengths.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 13-8, 22-8 and 12-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 8, 12 and 6.

Time:—6 mins. 6 3/5 secs.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C and distance.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Messrs J H Skelton and W P Pechey's ALELI, 8-13, A T Harrison 1
Mr Frank's BRENDAN, 8-11, Morris 2
Mr T M Thaddeu's FIRST FLIER, 9-0, Barden 3
Mr M Goculdass' MORDENNIS, 8-7, W Huxley 4

Also ran:—Our Stephen 8-7, Bridgend 7-10, Cally 7-8.

The race:—From a good start Brendan got to the front followed by Bridgend, Mordennis, First Flier, Aleli, Our Stephen and Cally. This order was maintained right up to the bend where Aleli moved up third and Cally coming right round his field got abreast with the leaders. From the distance Aleli came out and going very easy won by 2 lengths. Cally fell out at the distance and Mordennis took his place. Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 15-8 and 18-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-8; Places Rs. 8 and 10.

Time:—2 mins. 50 1/5 secs.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr R H Gahagan's OWEN ROE, 8-4, Stokes 1*
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's BELVEDERE, 7-11, J R Flynn 1*
Mr P G Singhanee's MIST, 7-0 (cd 7-8), Townsend 3
Mr J C Galstaun's GALWAY GATE, 9-12, A D Walker 4

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Quarryman 9-8, Goldgainer 8-12, Verge 8-12, Vallance 8-9, Dorania 8-3, Camberley 7-13, Cresset 7-12, Arclight 7-12, Divide 7-10, Paragua 7-6, Fussy 7-1.

The race:—From a good let off Owen Roe at once got to the front with Belvedere on the rails next and Galway Gate close behind. Owen Roe was a length in front as they turned into the straight with Belvedere, Galway Gate, Mist and Quarryman behind. Mist passed Galway Gate at the distance and tackled the leading pair who were racing neck and neck yards from home. Belvedere and Owen Roe could not be separated at the finish with Mist a short head behind, one length in front of Galway Gate.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27 on Owen Roe and Rs. 184 on Belvedere; Places Rs. 25, 106 and 31-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32-8 on Owen Roe and Rs. 72-8 on Belvedere; Places Rs. 14, 41-8 and 18-8.

Time:—1 min. 1 2/5 secs.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's KHUNDIL, 9-2, Bowley 1
Mr M M Isfani's ANXIOUS, 7-9, Townsend 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-12, Morris 3
Mr Noble's BRINDISI, 7-2, Purtoosingh ... 4

Also ran:—Mandil 9-3, Union Jack 8-12, Kayid 8-10, Ferry Boat 8-9, Karikata 8-5, Waabil 8-3, Khaboor 8-2, Nevermind 7-12, Huntsman 7-8, Kitchener 7-7.

The race:—From an excellent start Khaboor was seen just in front of a very packed field with Union Jack, Anxious and Waabil most prominent. Nearing the bend Tipperary from third last and Brindisi from fourth last got up into the bunch. Khaboor with Khundil and Anxious were first into the straight. Tipperary and Brindisi got up to them at the distance and the five made a fine race home Khundil winning in the end fairly easily though only by a neck, neck, head.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38-8; Places Rs 22-8 24-8 and 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 16, 14-8 and 9.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT ISLAM GYM

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana was played on Saturday afternoon on the latter's ground, and resulted in a victory for the Bombay Gymkhana.

The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Barodawala, b Parker	5
Azij Fyzee, b Travers	7
J C Jani, run out	14
E A Bhamgara, b Travers	0
A E Bham, b Parker	2
Vali Ahmed, c Farquharson, b Parker	7
Masih, not out	8
S M Khatkhatay, b Parker	4
D B Erfani, b Travers	
A J Khan, c Farquharson, b Parker	
M H Anwar, run out	0
Extra	1
Total	57

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Stileman, b Bham	33
Parker, c Bham, b Khatkhatay	7
Cullen, c Barodawala, b Khatkhatay	35
Cole, b Khatkhatay	14
Farquharson, st Erfani, b Khatkhatay	6
Travers, c Barodawala, b Bham	1
Emery, c Vali Ahmed, b Khatkhatay	8
N Beg, not out	5
C Ismail, b Bham	5
Blackie, c Azij, b Khatkhatay	10
Clayton, c Bham, b Khatkhatay	0
Extras	3
Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Islam Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Travers	16	0	30	3
Parker	14	1	28	5

Bombay Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Masih	4	0	25	0
Khatkhatay	13	2	67	6
Khan	1	0	9	0
Bham	9	2	27	3

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

IRELAND BEAT ENGLAND (3-0)

There was a large gathering present on the Cooperage yesterday evening when teams representing England and Ireland met in the International Football League. Ireland had their full side out, but England took the field with only ten men, while further disaster was in store for them as just before the interval Ford, their centre forward, was hurt and took no further part in the play. This necessitated a reorganisation of the team, with the result that right through the second half they played with only one back. This proved a great handicap to the side, and they thus suffered their first defeat in the League. The Irish team gave quite a good display, their forwards particularly being fast and quick to take advantage of an opening. The game altogether proved an interesting one, and fairly fast at that, the Englishman playing up very well in spite of the disadvantages they had to contend with.

Play in the first half was of a ding dong nature, the ball travelling up and down the field. Both goal keepers and backs put in some good work and time and again prevented their opposing forwards from putting the finishing touches to their movements. A short time before half time Ireland were given a free kick for a foul against the goal keeper, and off it Stedman scored

Early in the second period Stedman got through on his own and added the second goal for his side.

The exchanges that followed were more in favour of the Irishman, though England at times became dangerous. Before the final whist'e went Ireland scored another goal through Stedman, and thus left the field victorious by three goals to nil.

The teams:—

Ireland:—Goal: V. Kelly: backs: Reilly and Wills: halves: O. Kelly, Lowry and Flynn; forwards: Dufty, O'Neil, Stedman, Rodgers, and Hierlehey.

England:—Goal: Lane; backs: E. Bradley and Terry; halves: Morley, Fox and P. Bradley; forwards: Newly, Jefferies, Ford, Rictus and Thompson.

Referee:—Sergt.-Major Elkins.

MORVIAN LEADERS' TACTICS IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For oppression, repression, and injustice, Morvi may easily win the "pride of place" in Kathiawar. Being a great worshipper of Mammon the Thakore of Morvi always revels in inventing new methods of squeezing money from the people. The result of this policy is the continuous exodus of the people from years onward to the commercial cities like Calcutta and Bombay., and it is in the latter city that the gentry of Morvi has settled.

Nothing can mend or end the despotic rule in Morvi except the united efforts of the people. But leaders in Morvi instead of protesting against the oppression try to ingratiate themselves with the king, while in Bombay a regular race ensues amongst leaders to be the first favourite of the "Bava" on his arrival. Morvian leaders in Bombay heartily lend their whole-hearted co-operation to their despot. Instead of boycotting the Bava on his visit to Bomay, as a sign of their resentment against his misrule, they welcome him with open arms. The following few points will further illustrate to what sphere of activities their loyalty to their king extends.

(1) Do not some persons who ordinarly put on a "white khadi cap", thrust on the 'double turban' at the news of his arrival here?

(2) Do not some persons lend him the use of their motor-cars?

(3) Do not some persons act as his commercial agents?

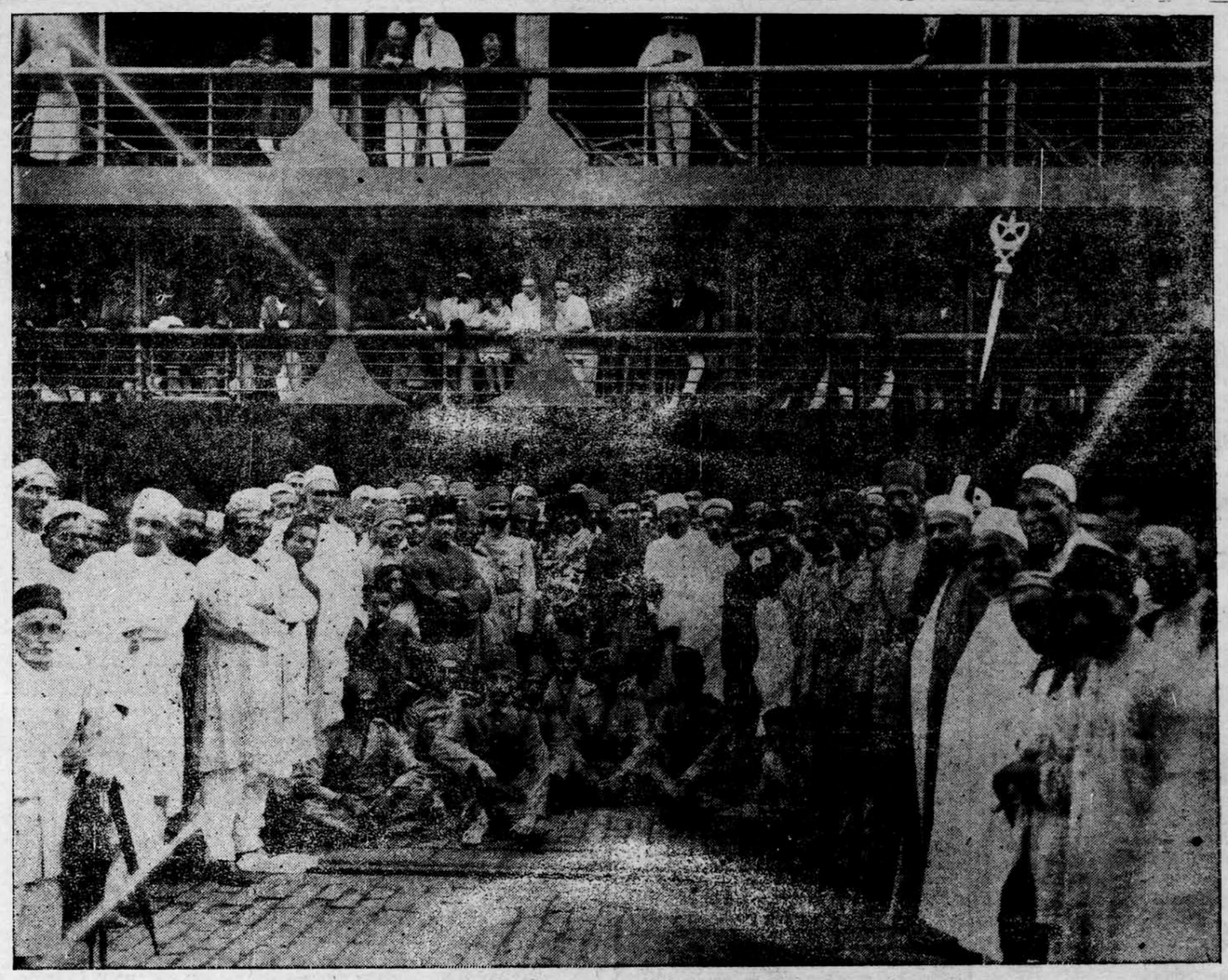
(4) Do not some persons hide their faces from political meetings held here for the discussion of the general political situation in Kathiawar?

(5) Do not some persons attend political meetings here only as his C.I.D. agents?

Hoping Morvian leaders will now cast off their dastardly spirit.— Yours etc.

JAYANT.

Bombay, Sep. 23.



RECEPTION GIVEN TO SETH MIAN MUHAMMED HAJI JAN MUHAMMED CHOTANI ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE BALLARD PIER, BOMBAY.

MARTIAL LAW TRIBUNAL.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 25.

The Special Tribunal assembled at 11 a.m. Mr. A. V. Govindamenon, the Crown Prosecutor, assisted by the Prosecuting Inspector, Karwan, appeared for the crown. In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Govindamenon pointed out that till the 20th of last month Malabar was calm and that subsequently there was a blazing up of rebellion. The offences connected with the rebellion ranged from waging war against the King-Emperor down to looting and arson. At the beginning of the year there were several speeches delivered in Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponani. Ernad and Walluvanad were known in Malabar as fanatical zones. In July reports of organisations for destroying the Government established by law were received. He then referred to the resolutions of the All-India Khilafat Conferences and the incidents at Pookuttur when the police went to arrest a Moplah charged with theft. There, Moplahs with Khilafat badges had assembled in hundreds. The mob wanted to convert Thrimupal's house into a mosque and kill and policemen. The result was that an opinion was created among Moplahs that British Government had no prestige. Reference was then made to the incident at Tirurangadi and he regretted to say that the action of the authority to search a mosque for arms by Moplah policmen was the signal for great rebellion. The misdeeds of rebels there were not only directed against Government and their servants and Europeans but also against the non-Muslim population. These were some of the circumstances which needed the introduction of Martial Law.

16 MEN CHARGED.

The Crown Prosecutor then went on to narrate the charge against 16 men (14 Moplahs and 2 Lovums). That they were armed with dangerous weapons, raided the house of one Nambudiripad, and carried away properties worth over Rs. 1,500. One of the accused asked the Nambudiri whether he wished to become a convert to Mahomedanism or preferred death. One Mamukutty threatened to kill the Nambudiri, while four Moplahs were aiming knives at him. The house had been surrounded by Moplahs. He was taken in and asked to open all houses and doors. Some of them had no keys but Moplahs broke them open and carried away all property. There were two women and two children Moplahs surrounded them and put them in instant fear of death and removed all jewels. The Nambudari prostracted before them and wept but they were relentless. The 6th accused beat him and the 4th accused inflicted injuries on him. He was asked where he had kept Rs. 1,500 he had with him. He accompanied the Moplahs to a shop of another man, borrowed Rs. 50 and gave them. He was taken back to his house where he implored them to return at least one pot to prepare Kanji (gruel) but they refused to give him anything.

PROSECUTION WITNESS.

Parameswaran Nambudiri was then examined as a witness for the prosecution. In the course of his evidence witness, who was one of the victims of the Moplah outbreak narrated at great length how the disturbances originated and how the accused who carried Khilafat flags, addressed him in the most insulting language, how they belaboured him for his refusal to be converted to Islam, how they surrounded and threatened the womenfolk of his household on pain of death if they did not part with even the most insignificant jewels, how they looted the house from floor to ceiling, including bins of rice and paddy vessels, valuable documents and practically everything that could be removed, leaving the whole family to starve throughout the day for want of a handful of rice to cook or a single vessel in which to cook. Among those who took part in the affair were some who owed him fairly large sums of money. In all he had lost property worth Rs. 1,500. He also identified all the accused as having taken part in the dacoity.

The next witness Ramunni Nayar also narrated the events that took place on the day of the dacoity and identified 12 out of the 16 accused. The next witness Sankra Kurup corroborated the evidence of the previous witness and identified 6 of the accused. The Court then rose for the day.

A CONTRADCITION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

A U. P. Government communique contradicts a statement made by a correspondent in the "Pioneer" on the 17th August to the effect that Government has indirectly ratified the obnoxious custom of taking *nazarana* by assessing *talugdars* to income tax on their receipts. Under this head the Income-Tax Commissioner, who made enquiries, reports that in not a single district *nazarana* has been assessed, and assessment made erroneously in 1921-22, has been cancelled.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoca, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

BYCULLA WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey is standing as a candidate for a seat in the Byculla Ward at the ensuing Municipal Election of Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members and sympathisers will be held this (Monday) evening at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association.

A STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held to commemorate the arrest of Ali Brothers, the approaching birthday of Mahatma Gandhi and to wish bon voyage to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

All students are requested to attend.

An interesting programme will be gone through. The child Nationalist trio will also address the meeting.

CALCUTTA SWEETS IN BOMBAY.

As will be seen from an announcement which appears in our advertisement columns, Mr. H. Bannerjie has opened a Bengal sweetmeat emporium opposite the Parekh Hospital in Sandhurst Road, to remove the long-felt want of genuine Calcutta sweets in Bombay. We are glad to learn that many eminent people are patronising Mr. Bannerjie's venture. We learn that a parcel of these sweets has been sent to Maulana Shaukat Ali in his prison at Karachi. The energetic proprietor is to be congratulated on the success which he has achieved in a short time.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE FUTURISTS."

"The Futurists" provided us with an enjoyable evening's entertainment on Saturday. There was a marked improvement in the attendance at the Excelsior Theatre on that occasion. "The Futurists" are a company of players who certainly believe in putting plenty of life into their performances. We who form part of Bombay's slow moving community much prefer this light form of entertainment, particularly when there is a good laugh or two thrown in. A friend of mine who has lived in the East quite a long time tells me, "if one is unable to see the humorous aspect of life one might as well be dead." My friend is right, and certainly of an optimistic turn of mind and naturally a great lover of comedy. It is much the same with most of us out here. We want to be amused.

I enjoyed Saturday evening's performance, and hope to spend another enjoyable evening at the Excelsior before the "Futurists" finish up.

In conclusion, I should like to commend the delightful singing of Miss Ira Bisset, who by the way was originally prepared for grand opera, and the playing of Mr. Theo. Weekes, the Dutch violinist. I liked particularly his interpretation of Raff's celebrated Cavatina. His tone is very pure and there is plenty of feeling in his playing.

Mr. Cyril Northcote as musical conductor in "serving up a song in a new way" was extremely funny. "The Futurists" have a very able accompanist in Miss Gladys Thomas.

ALLEGED CHEATING A SOLICITOR.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalavala, Additional Magistrate, Mr. Jijibhoy Dosabhoy Khambatta, Solicitor, charged Ardeshir Bomanji Shroff, formerly Chief Agent of China Mutual Insurance Company, on the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 13,100.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, appeared for the complainant.

It appears from the complaint that the accused approached the complainant to arrange for him (accused) a loan of Rs. 7,000 from his (complainant's) clients Messrs. Kering Rupchand and Company of Poona. After some negotiations the Shroffs refused to advance the said loan. Thereupon the accused requested the complainant to mak the advance which he did on the security of a race-horse belonging to the accused named "Baby Blake." The horse was to be kept with the accused for race purposes only. The accused also gave as mortgage a life policy of the "Baby Blake" for £1,500. The accused promised to pay this amount by two instalments and passed two post dated cheques, viz., one dated 1-6-1920 for Rs. 1,000 and the other for Rs. 6,000 dated 17-1920. He also gave one more cheque for Rs. 260 as interest. But before the due date, the accused requested the complainant not to present the cheques for payment as he had no sufficient funds in the bank. Again on the 6th of August, 1920. The accused asked for a further loan of Rs. 6,100 which was also granted. For this loan, the accused passed two cheques, viz:—one for Rs. 5,000 and the other for Rs. 1,100 and promised to pay on the 5th of November 1920.

Again before the due date the accused requested the complainant not to present the cheques or press for payment as he (accused) said his horses were disqualified for race at Lucknow. The latter loan was guaranteed by one Mr. Burjorji Framji C. Mehta. The complainant then came to know in July 1921 that the accused had become insolvent. On his enquiry regarding the race horse "Baby Blake" he was informed by the Western Indian Turf Club that it was transferred in the name of one Framji Bomanji. The complaint therefore was lodged for cheating.

His Worship after hearing the evidence adjourned the case till the 29th instant.

OLD OFFINDER SENTENCED,

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Deputy Inspector Clews charged Balwant Ramchandrav an old offender with house breaking and theft at night of a time-piece valued at Rs. 50.

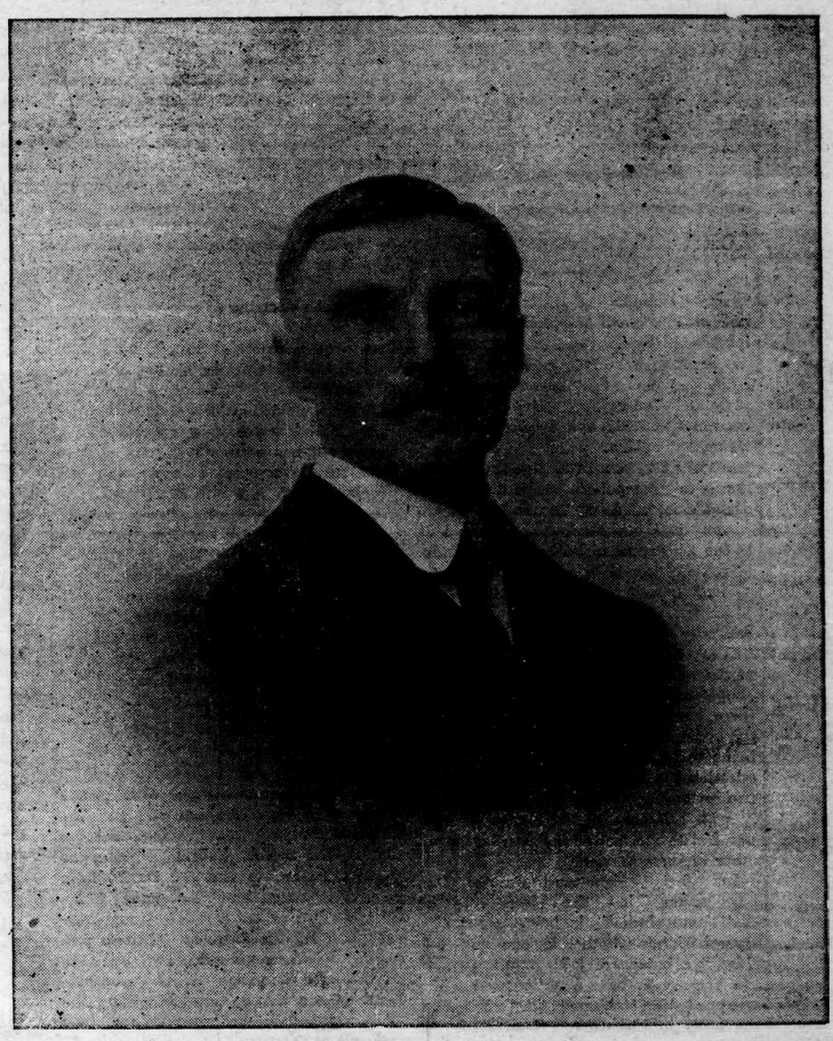
It appears from evidence that the accused broke open a shop at Mutton Street on the 15th instant and stole the time-piece. While he was going along the road he was arrested by a Police Constable.

The accused having seven previous convictions, His Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment, three months of which in solitary confinement. After relief he was ordered to report his residence to the police for five years.

A CLEVER DODGE.

Bhugwandas Hirjee, a Commission Agent, reports to the Police that on Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. he gave his Monam silver valued at Rs. 1,082 for the purpose of being packed in wooden boxes. At 3 p.m. the "Moonim" examined the boxs and found that one of them contained two iron articles instead of Silver.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL



EDITOR, "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE," WHO SAILS PER S. S. CRACOVINA ON TUESDAY AND GOES HOME ON SHORT LEAVE VIA VENICE AND PARIS.

SCINDIA S. NAVIGATION CO.

A DISORDERLY MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held on Saturday afternoon at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding. The proceedings were marked throughout with great disorderliness and there was a strong feeling made manifest at the proposals of the Board of Directors. There was a great difference of opinion between the shareholders as to whether the resolution was declared carried by the Chairman and hot words were exchanged.

The following was the original proposition which the Board had put before the last meeting and was rejected:—That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid-up and extinguishing liability in respect of the uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Mr. Narottam Morarji moved and Mr. C. I. Parakh seconded that this meeting be adjourned to 25th March, 1922, at 4 p.m. at the Morarji Goculdas Hall.

Mr. C. S. Minibek supported.

One shareholder said that so long as they were given an assurance that there would be no further call there was no harm in continuing the present state for a period of six months.

There were many dissenting voices at this statement.

Mr. Parbhudas Mody said the Chairman had refused to tell them whether the Company was making a loss or profit and how then was it possible for the shareholders to know the real financial condition of the concern. He made a suggestion to add to the amendment a rider to the effect that the shareholders had a right to take steps against the Company should it work at a loss during the period.

After some further desultory discussion in which a large number of shareholders took part, Mr. C. I. Parakh altered his amendment with the permission of the Chairman; he now wanted the meeting to be held on 14th January, 1922, (Saturday) at 4 p.m.

The amendment of Mr. Parakh only found 36 supporters and it was thrown out by a very large majority.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Vasavda then moved an amendment:—That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 to Rs. 1,87,49,970 (divided into 5,83,334 shares of Rs. 30 each and 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the part paid 5,83,334 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and the fully paid-up shares remaining in the same state (the said Rs. 75 shares to be only entitled to 2½-fold dividend of the Rs. 30 shares) and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Mr. Parbhudas Mody seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster opposed. He said they should first of all try to reduce the liability of the shareholders.

After some noise and efforts at speech-making on the part of the shareholders the Chairman said amidst loud cheers that the resolution was passed. A note was then handed over demanding a poll. The Chairman then said the amendment would have to be passed as a substantive proposition. Mr. Vasavda asked under what section of the Company's Act or Articles of Association the amendment would have to be passed as a substantive proposition. At this stage there was great uproar and the shareholders came towards the table of the Chairman. There was too great a noise and shouting and it was impossible to hear or see what was going on as everybody was speaking. This went on for some time until the shareholders gradually dispersed the meeting having broken up.

On enquiries from the officials of the Company it was stated that Mr. Vasavda moved the amendment and Mr. Parbhudas Mody seconded it. A poll was then demanded and the 26th instant has been fixed for the poll, Mr. Parulker and Mr. Manekji being appointed scrutineers, along with the Chairman.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO,

Sir,—There are some shareholders, who, consciously or unconsciously, mix up the two issues:—

(1) The reduction of share capital;

(2) And the repayment of Rs. 45 to the fully paid shareholders.

Now these are two separate matters. Our first concern should be to reduce the liability of shareholders to Rs. thirty per share, so that there may be no danger of another call. The second point is how to meet the demand of fully paid shareholders regarding the repayment of Rs. 45 per share.

(1) Now the best method of repayment of Rs. 45 is by issuing one and a half Ordinary shares;

(2) And if that is not acceptable, then by the issue of 6½ per cent. Debentures redeemable at any time;

(3) There are some, who prefer to give 6½ per cent. preference shares; and

(4) The Majority of shareholders seem to be opposed to pay Rs. 45 in cash to the fully paid shareholders.

It transpires, that at Saturday's meeting a Resolution was adopted, reducing the Capital to Rs. thirty per share and allowing one and a half Ordinary shares extra to the fully paid shareholders. It is said, that a poll was demanded, and that it is to be taken at the Co.'s office today. In any case, I desire to make it clear to the Directors, Agents and interested parties, that if they, by any means, defeat the sole objects of the shareholders to reduce the capital to Rs. thirty, and not to refund Rs. 45 to the fully paid shareholders in cash, they will compel their critics, much against their wish, to deal with the old affairs of the Company fully.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very obliged if you will give room to the following few lines:—

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday in the Morarjee Goculdas Hall to consider the resolution brought by the Agents to the effect that the capital of the Company should be reduced by making all shares of Rs. 30 each and returning Rs. 45 cash to fully paid-up shareholders.

In the beginning a proposal to postpone the meeting till January next was brought which was negatived by a large majority.

Then the President placed before the meeting the original resolution. An amendment was moved to the effect that the capital should be reduced, but the fully-paid up shareholders should get one and a half ordinary share and not Rs. 45. The amendment was put to vote and the President declared it carried on seeing the number of hands raised. But immediately a poll was demanded by five shareholders and the President declared it accordingly.

But the audience was not in a mood to hear to the President and began to charge the President with showing partiality. Their contention was that once the amendment was declared carried, poll could not be declared. The President tried to explain that the poll could only be demanded after the President had given his decision, but even the lawyers and barristers of the opposite side out of their partiality failed to understand a simple procedure like this. The President, therefore, had to dispense the meeting after declaring that the poll would be taken at 3 p.m. on Monday 26th instant, in the Company's registered office.

Sir, in support of the truth that the poll can be demanded only after the President has given his decision and that if such a poll is demanded the decision on mere show of hands is nil, I am giving two authorities.

"The poll should be demanded as soon as the result of voting by show of hands is declared. *The demand for a poll nullifies the result of the show of hands as declared by the chair*" (Davar's Business Organisation page 207).

"At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on show of hands. Unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members, and unless a poll is so demanded a declaration by the chairman that resolution has on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost shall be conclusive." *Fitzpatrick and Haydon*).—Yours, etc.,

M. G. SHAHA.

Love Lane, Mazgaon.

THE SANKARACHARYA.

who was recently arrested at Dakore and taken to Karachi for trial.

"GRATUIT.OUS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When a responsible officer of the Government deliberately and wilfully arrogates to himself the right of telling people who is and who is not Shankaracharya, it becomes even for a staunch non-cooperator an imperative duty to step in. When the Government opened a bureau of information it was understood that all information supplied would be based on undisputed facts and events viewed in a different light. It would be correct for the Director of Information to point out the whole controversy that raged on this question at the time of the demise of his late Holiness Madhavtirthaji, and to say that while ordering the present Shankaracharya's arrest Government viewed him as not being entitled to the designation, but to issue a categorical statement as the one already sent to the press by the Director means that a controversy which a High Court or a Political or a Religious Court would find very difficult to finally, judicially and equitably decide is being disposed of by him against evidence and facts, on his own authority without taking into consideration the neutral position of the Government, the legal issue involved, political interests concerned and religious sentiments offended. The statement is the more irresponsible as the Information Bureau has not taken care to ascertain even the correct name of the person who apart from his Shankaracharyaship was known as one of the foremost Academicians and scholars in Madras.

So much for the kind of information dealt out.—Yours, etc.,

U. K. OZA.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR FRANK BEAMAN.

Sir,—Once, there was a highly esteemed and eminent judge in His Majesty's High Court at Bombay, who had an admirably pleasant knack of cutting the monotonous dryness of judicial documents by his high soarings in literary regions and by his taste of giving a bit of his humor at times in the descriptions of men and matters appearing before him. Thus, once, picturing the mentality of a witness before him, in one of his highly interesting judgments he expressed himself somewhat in the following strain. I give it from memory, I don't quote it word for word:

"Here is a man who appears in both the extremes of life. So, if you can't find him in the temple of Kashi Vishwanath at Benares, you must search for him in the race course at Poona."

Now, with no impertinence or impudence may I picture you, Sir Frank, sitting in that high pedestal of Bombay's temple of justice, fixing sharp your ears on the harmonious ringing of the freedom-loving waves of the Back Bay Ocean, dispensing justice with profound concern for the world and its affairs, or as a worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge indulging in the high philosophies of life and death at one time, and as a State official or something of that sort, closely cabined in the carefully guarded gardens of the Nazarbag, attending a Court where in the words of 'Atropos' 'Prayers are morality and kneeling is religion' now!

But, all that is by the way. To come to the point, what are you there for? are you there to bottom the innuendoes and defending the indefensibles or for righting the wrongs and cleansing that notoriously unclean atmosphere of Morvi?

Why get perturbed over that little clamour in the outer territories and jurisdictions, where the hand of Morvi or even yours can hardly reach. Why not mind that holy and philanthropic work of ameliorating the conditions of the poor people of Morvi!

As for the clamour outside, don't be nervous about it, or, rather get yourself accustomed to it; because that is an inevitable incident, which, if you mean to stay in Morvi, you have got to tolerate. It is a cry of the unhappy, of that intensely injured and cruelly prosecuted, unlucky children of Almighty numbering not less than ninety thousand and odd. The cry is destined to reverberate still more loudly, throughout the length and breadth of the country, till some new, dazzlingly new, circumstance intervenes, till they find and are convinced that they are no more under these tyrranizing trammels of a fanciful and whimsical individual, bankrupt of all that good and noble sentiments that go to make a man fit to have a sway over a number of God's creatures.

It appears, you don't remain in touch with things that are spoken or written about Morvi. It may be, you may not have materials before you which you can sift and investigate into. May I volunteer a few of many items worth your notice? at least to give you ground for work, if at all, you mean to work in earnest.

The following is a list of correspondence that appeared in different papers about Morvi:

1. Mr. Barucha's first letter in "Kathiawad Opinion" of 29th May 1921.
2. Mr. Barucha's second letter in "Bombay Chronicle" of 16th July 1921.
3. Mr. Barucha's third letter in "Bombay Chronicle" of 18th September 1921.
4. Darkness in Morvi Railway in "Kathiawad Times" of 4th September 1921.
5. Satyagraha came to Viramgaum, won't it come to Morvi, in the "Praja Mitra" of 7th August 1921.
6. Autocrative Morvi Administration by Morvikar in the "Hindustan" of the 16th June 1921.

I hope the perusal of the above would give you a little idea of the things about Morvi and you would not be inclined again to be in a hurry to ask for the head of persons this and that.

While engaged in all this, may I inquire, whether you have ever taken care to look about you? We only hear from a distance, cannot verify instantaneously the things that come before us in lots. Still, it is worth while to suggest to you, to be convinced whether your rooms are closely guarded and no individual undesirable in the eyes of the people there, is allowed to approach your person, although scarcely one can ever dare in Morvi to undertake the adventure? Do things printed or otherwise reach you unexamined? Your could never have a doubt of all this, I know. But my dear Sir, though you have seen a pretty good part of God's earth, you have not seen that particular part of Morvi. You have dealt with numberless individuals but not, or rather scarcely, a person like Thakore Vaghji; pray see that you are not befooled, not made a cat's paw, don't be indifferent about your own reputation, so high and untainted till now. It was never worth your while to have gone there at all; but now, when you are there, see, that you return unscathed and unbouched.

Meanwhile, rest assured of the motives of other people; these are all out, it is true; but not for fun or mischief, not for 'the worst of meanest' motives. I can assure you honestly of their intense love for Morvi, of the fire of patriotism that burns perpetually in the heart of their hearts; yes, they are all out, for that high and noble work of the emancipation of those pitiable poor creatures of Morvi, tyrannized over by wonderful man for the last more than a quarter of a century. Amongst that class of man please count myself one of them. Yours respectfully,

L. W.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE above Company has been established with a view to sell insurance at the cheapest rates possible. Liberal terms and conditions.

Applications invited for Agencies. Apply:

MANAGING AGENTS,
10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
19422

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 784.

"ENGLEBERT CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY.
Opera House Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.
Direct Management by
ABDULLA VULI CHAPSI & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Auto-Stores.
Side-cars of exquisite finish. Thompson Bennett's Magnetos--A Speciality.
Repairs undertaken under good supervision.

JUST A WORD
The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO LIMITED
Apply for particulars to the
Manager at—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY
51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Nea Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

INSURE YOUR
MOTOR CARS
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE,
YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AND VALUABLES AGAINST
BURGLARY
AND
FIRE
WITH THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN: Sir, D J. TATA, Kt.
Total Funds Rs. 1,30 83,454
R. J. DUFF,
Manager.

ONE RATE
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co
DIAMOND MARCHANTS
No. 225 KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

IN HARMONY
WITH ALL SURROUNDINGS.
In the City or country the quiet Dignity of the
DAIMLER CAR
Strikes the right note of comfort and refinement.
A well built body on a Daimler chassis provides
THE PERFECT MOTOR CARRIAGE
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Branch at Delhi | Gateway Building Apollo Bunder | Workshop Parel

WHY WORRY!
WHY CONSULT DOCTORS EVERY NOW AND THEN AND WASTE MONEY?
If you are not cured by doctors with their medicines and costly injections, buy a bottle of—
THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE
that will relieve you from Malaria, influenzia, bilious, chill and intermittent fever etc.,
Sold everywhere.
Price Re. 1.
THE PLANTA DRUG. MFG. CO.
9-10, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

JAL DINSHA &Co.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
SOLE AGENTS.
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LIMITED.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings. Ship at rings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carben troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
JUSUB PEERMOMHAD BLDG.
LOHAR CHAWL.
BOMBAY.

SAFES AND LOCKS
During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Maunfcturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.
Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, etc.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs. Khatao Kakenji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani), Shre and Stock Brokers.
Soliciting inquiries and orders.
INDIA SAFE MUNUFACTURING CO.
Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road, Near Simplex Mills BOMBAY.

VULCAN
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:
SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY, BART
Bombay Agents:
Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Vulcan transacts all Kinds of Fire Insurance.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES.
Ready to wear or made to measure from Rs. 15-8 pair.
REPAIRS
New Bottom .. .. Rs. 10-8
Half Sole and Heel .. Rs. 5-8.
A. R. DIAS & BROS.
79/81, Meadows Street, Fort. BOMBAY.
Phone 5629.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, September 26, 1921.

LORD READING'S FAILURE.

The "Tribune" of Lahore, which is not in love with the Non-Co-operation movement, referring to the fact that the Ali brothers are to be prosecuted on the additional charge of delivering speeches in Sind "tending to create disaffection, contempt, hatred and incitement to violence against the Government established by law in British India" asks if this is "compatible with the definite declaration, made by his Excellency the Viceroy in a famous speech, that so long as the Ali brothers adhered to the pledge of non-violence no action would be taken against them." The declaration of the Viceroy, the journal says, had been generally interpreted to mean that action was to be taken against the brothers only in the event of their having violated the pledge of non-violence, and that for them, as for several others, sedition in the ordinary sense was not for the time being to be treated as an offence. The question has agitated the minds of many besides our contemporary and not merely with reference to the charge of sedition but to the fact of the prosecution on other charges as well.

In fact, Mahatma Gandhi, as he writes in the latest issue of "Young India", is being asked by several friends whether he does not consider it a breach of faith on the part of the Viceroy to have countenanced the arrest of Mr. Mahomed Ali. We give the reply in Mahatma Gandhi's own words:

"I cannot accuse Lord Reading of a breach of faith, because his assurance as to waiving of prosecution was gratuitous. But it is certainly up to him to show clearly the new circumstances that have arisen since his Simla speech to justify Maulana Mahomed Ali's arrest. Of course he did not expect the Maulana to seal his lips or to water down his speeches. The apology was an act of brave and fearless men. They expressed regret, if in a heated moment they had used an expression that might mean incitement to violence. I know the Brothers to be brave, honest and God-fearing. Ever since the famous statement, Maulana Mahomed Ali has been travelling with me. He has made many speeches. But whilst he has been strong in every one of them, he has been careful to preach non-violence. His work on behalf of non-violence in private has been more solid still. The brothers have been preaching the non-violence of the strong. They have practised what they have preached. The Government of Madras knew that we were proceeding upon an errand of peace. They knew the Maulana Mohamed Ali was bound to preach Hindu-Muslim unity. His message would have reached the Moplahs, and their fanaticism might have received a check. If he had been permitted to go to the disturbed area, he would have ensured peace without the loss of a single drop of blood. But that would have irreparably damaged the prestige of the Government, and demonstrated the trumph of non-violence.

The fact is that Lord Reading has surrendered himself to his entourage and succumbed to the seductions of Simla. He came to India to do justice after hearing all sides. It is six months since he landed on these shores. He went straight to Simla and Simla has conquered him. Not once has he descended from the heights to move among the people, to find out from them what ails them. It is true he has had prolonged interviews with Mahatma Gandhi. Those interviews had their effect for the time being, inasmuch as they led to the temporary abandonment of the unwise decision to prosecute the Ali brothers. Since the interviews, however, Simla has had ample scope to reassert its charms. The only antidote against those charms is to be face to face with the people and their true representatives. Lord Reading did not try that antidote. The Moplah outbreak afforded him an excuse to break from his influences, to descend from the heights, to move among the people, to discover the true causes of the outbreak and to apply the right remedies. His Excellency failed to avail himself of the opportunity and to profit by the blunder of Lord Chelmsford. On the contrary, he has repeated the blunder by practically giving a free hand to his provincial lieutenants with the result that, as the Hindu says, "judging from the way martial law is being used in Malabar one is led to think that history is beginning to repeat itself in a fashion that must be a revelation to those who believe in the chastening effects of the Punjab episode."

That is, however, not all. Lord Reading has committed a graver blunder in allowing himself to be stampeded by the Moplah outbreak into embarking on a policy of intensive repression. The response which the country has made to the new policy has, however, demonstrated how successfully the people have disciplined themselves and assimilated the doctrine of non-violent non-cooperation. The complete success with which the people have controlled their feelings shows, as the "Tribune" says, "how very far India has travelled during the last two years and a half towards its appointed goal." Repression has never yet succeeded in achieving its purpose of overawing any people. Much less will it succeed in overawing a people who are successfully disciplining themselves and are determined to accept all sacrifices as are the Indian people. It is unfortunate that a statesman of the reputation and tradition of Lord Reading should fail to realise this and to employ the obvious means for an understanding and a reconciliation with the people

DHARWAR AGAIN!

The Magistrate in Dharwar who fined the two Mahomedans, who were placed before him under sections 452 and 457 I.P.C., for saying that "there is no justice in the British Courts, "that the District Magistrate and the D.S.P. have made false cases, and "murderer Shivlingappa", must have very curious ideas of upholding the cause of British justice". Similar statements, but couched in stronger language, were repeatedly made before the Sessions Judge by the 27 accused now undergoing their trial and when Shivlingappa was swashbuckling in the witness box, Mr. Mudwedkar, an accused, objected to being approached by the "murderer Shivlingappa" for the purpose of identifying him. Most of the accused have paid similar compliments to Shivlingappa in the course of their statements and no steps whatever have been taken by the judge so far. As for the allegations about Messrs. Painter and Marsden, beginning with the first accused every one has repeated the same. But neither the serenity nor the temper of the judge was ruffled, nor were there any visible signs of the prestige of "British justice" having gone down. The main reason, according to their statements, for the accused not taking part in the defence is that the District Magistrate and the D.S.P. had taken part in the enquiry. Certainly, the Sessions Judge, who is the judicial head of the District, knows law better than a petty magistrate, but fortunately, the former is not the subordinate of the District Magistrate as the latter is. We believe in another case before the same magistrate the accused had occasion to express his disbelief in a British Court of justice, but nothing was done to him on that account, although a European had brought a case against an Indian. The best means of upholding British justice is by doing justice and not by punishing persons who hold contrary views. The Magistrate's actions alone will show whether the accused was right or wrong.

Notes of the Day.

Pir Badshah Mian.

We take the following from the "Bengalee":—

The calm and dignified attitude presented by Badshah Mian in the course of his trial at Faridpur and after the sentence was pronounced upon him ought to give the Government serious food for reflection. Here is a man who was never a politician in all his life. How is it that he enters the political arena under the impulse of an ideal, becomes filled with a moral courage that scorns the rigorous of the jail! Whence he draws the inspiration before which the jail—and be it remembered, the Indian jail—becomes robbed of all its terrors! We may not worship with the Pir Saheb in the same temple but callous must be the heart that cannot appreciate the placid dignity of his attitude while face to face with a life of terrible hardships. We ask the Government again, with all earnestness at our command what is to be gained by sending such men to jail, who are unconcerned by the prospect of suffering. The number of his disciples, it is said, can be counted by thousands. Is it desirable that such a large number of people should nurse keen and poignant sorrow in their heart in consequence of the conviction of their spiritual leader?

Pir Badshah Mian is not the only victim of the new policy of intensive repression of the religious leaders of Moslems. The calm and dignified attitude presented by men like him in the course of their trial and after the pronouncement of sentence on them ought, indeed, as our contemporary says, give the Government serious food for reflection.

"Ireland: A Nation" or—Appeal to Arms?

The tangled skein in Ireland is becoming more and more difficult to unravel. Not long ago, we were told that Mr. Lloyd George snappishly terminated negotiations with the Dail Eireann and its President because the latter took their stand on the recognition of Ireland's independence. It is amusing, therefore, to be told so soon after the cancellation of the Inverness conference, that the British Cabinet has drafted a fresh reply to Mr. de Valera, and that it is to be a "final reply". The history of Britain's political relations with Ireland shows that there is no such thing as "finality" in Irish affairs, and since the Dublin rising of Easter 1916, when so many of the Sinn Fein leaders were clapped into jail, there have been many dramatic surprises, and comedy and tragedy have succeeded each other with incredible rapidity. In connection with the latest—and as is insinuated, the last—move, it is suggested that difference of opinion exists among the Cabinet Ministers as to "whether a formal statement surrendering the claim to raise the Separation issue should be required from Mr. de Valera, prior to the conference or not." Mr. de Valera and the Dail Eireann, possessing the confidence of the vast majority in Ireland, have made it abundantly clear that the Separation issue is the only key to the solution—in fact the very pivot on which hangs the delicate course of events. Catholic Ireland has refused the offer of an emasculated form of Dominion Home Rule and will have nothing short of the plain recognition by Britain of the fact that Ireland is Free—"Ireland: a Nation", may be a small nation. The whole question of whether further negotiations should take place or not, now rests, not so much on Mr. de Valera's reiterating what he has already stated to be the "irroducible minimum" of the Irish demand as on the fact whether the British Cabinet is at last ready and willing to bow to the inevitable, and whether it is prepared, by recognizing what is already a *fait accompli*, to terminate an inglorious state of things in Ireland—and offer to Ireland real Dominion Status. Mr. de Valera and his supporters take their stand on an indisputable moral right and we do not believe that the British Cabinet has the strength of will to appeal to arms for coercing the Irish into submission.

Conversion to Islam.

After the noonday prayers, yesterday, at the Manarah Masjid, a well-known personality in the Indian journalistic world made public profession of Islam. In view of the highly imaginative reports which have obtained currency in connection with so-called "forcible conversions," we think that a description of the very simple "ceremony" may be both interesting and instructive to our readers. After the noonday prayers, in which the convert took part as a member of the congregation, a learned doctor of religion came and sat before him and dictated the following statement in English which the new made Muslim repeated:

"I hereby declare that I believe that Allah (God) is One and there is no God but Allah that he has no father and no son nor daughter; that Muhammad is His last and best Prophet, that the Quran is the Holy Book sent down by God to Muhammad the great prophet. I also declare my belief that Jesus was a prophet and not the begotten son of God. I believe in the Last Day of Judgment when we all have to appear before Allah and have the judgement of our actions in this world. I believe in the existence of angels and that all Power, Majesty and Dominion lies in Allah." The new Muslim being a convert from Christianity accounts for the statement of belief concerning Jesus, which would not be necessary for a convert from another faith. After he had repeated the statement in English, the new Muslim stood up and recited the belief—"There is no God except Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" in Arabic, and the ceremony was at an end. It only remained for the Muslims present to salute and welcome their new brother. Could anything be more different from the horrible accounts of what a convert has to undergo which have appeared in the newspapers! And the little ceremony was performed by the Secretary of the Jamiat ul Ulema, Bombay Presidency, Maulvi Abdul Aleem Siddiqi, so that its orthodoxy and accordance with Islamic tradition can hardly be questioned.

Indians in Preventive Service.

The Collector of Bombay would do well to devote some attention, even in the midst of his multifarious duties, to the grievances of the subordinate staff of His Majesty's Customs Preventive Service. The majority of this staff is composed of wharfingers and assistant wharfingers, the latter of whom are merely the "tally-men" of the pre-war days under a new designation. The pay of these employees was subjected to so-called revision recently, but the "revision" has aggravated rather than mitigated the grievances of the men, racial distinction playing no small part in bringing about this result. The Preventice Service, as is well-known, is a preserve of the Europeans and their kith and kin, the Anglo-Indians. The scheme of revision was suggested, we are told at a meeting of the senior as well as junior ranks of the Service, but when actually sanctioned, it was practically the former who were benefitted, the latter being left in the cold. In the revision, the assistant wharfinger has been given a salary of Rs. 50 per month to start with, rising to Rs. 90 by yearly increase of Rs. 2 only. This means, that he will be earning Rs. 90 only at the end of twenty years' service. The wharfinger finds his position only slightly better than that of the assistant wharfinger. He starts with Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 200 by yearly increments of rupees four only. But this maximum is almost a delusive hope, for he cannot always be expected to put in 32 years of service.

A Preserve of Anglo-Indians.

On the other hand, the treatment of the officers class, who are recruited almost entirely from Anglo-Indians and Europeans is generous to a degree. The original scheme of revision had proposed to give them Rs. 150 to start with, rising to Rs. 300 by yearly increase of Rs. 5. On all of them showing dissatisfaction with the scheme, Government hastened to revise it, with the result that an officer, generally an Anglo-Indian youth, fresh from school, can now start with Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 10. Supposing the fortunate young man starts at the age 20 years, he will require no more than 20 years for obtaining his maximum salary of Rs. 400, on completing 55 years of his age and retiring from the Department. According to the present rules he will have earned his full maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month for full 15 years. On the other hand, the Indian wharfinger, starting at the of 20, will get his maximum in about 32 years and may enjoy it for three more years or so. In educational qualifications and knowledge of departmental work, the Anglo-Indians can claim no superiority to Indians. Indeed very often, at the outset, they are put in training under the Indians, who are subordinate to them in rank and pay. The partiality towards Anglo-Indians has no doubt been tolerated in the past. But is it not time that the scandal was put an end to in the interests of all concerned? How long is the top grade of officers to be kept the exclusive preserve of the white-skinned? Is the practice consistent with the professions of racial equality on hears *ad nauseam* in these days?

Why Repressive Laws are Needed.

The recommendation made by the Repressive Laws Committee in favour of the much misused Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 being retained on the statute book—"temporarily", of course,—to combat Non-Cooperation, is by no means surprising, having regard to the mentality of those who constituted the Committee. If like newly made converts, they are more zealous than the most zealous bureaucrat for fettering the right of free speech and meeting, the reason must be quite obvious. For, it has been well within the experience of many of the cooperators that the country does not want to have anything to do with them, and even where they have been backed by officialdom to impose their presence on the public, they have met with discomfiture. The next general election, they think, will be soon coming, and if people were free to be dealt with under the ordinary laws of the land, they would have the right of free public meeting and might hold hostile demonstrations against those who have forfeited the country's confidence or betrayed its trust and honour. The supporters of Indian bureaucracy would then find themselves discredited in the eyes of their own countrymen and would not dare face a free audience. They want, therefore, to secure themselves in advance against such a contingency, and would not only perpetuate some of the existing fetters but have fresh fetters forged so that they may have a free field-day at the time of polling! Their professed love for law and order is mere bunkum.

Cow Protection.

Thus the "Indian Humanitarian":—

The ever-increasing friendliness between the Hindu and Mussalman communities was at no time so remarkably evident as it was at the recent festival of Bakr-Id. The record of peacefulness and freedom from all disturbance throughout the whole country will remain a memorable landmark in Indian history. To all Humanitarians the fact that the Mahomedans have begun to entertain great regard for the religious sentiments of their Hindu brethren will come as a great relief. Till now there existed a great deal of bitterness between these two great communities on the question of killing of cows. Hindus worship the cow with a peculiar religious sensitiveness and strength of feeling. The cow also stands to Hindus as symbol of material prosperity, it being one of the most useful animals in the world. Nowhere is the worth of the cow properly estimated as in India where its usefulness is prominently marked out, India being an agricultural country. It is the most cheering sign that the Mussalmans have displayed wonderful restraint on this point and have helped to strengthen the bond of peace and fellowship between these two sister communities. Non-killing of cows on the part of the Mussalmans was regarded as the crucial test of growing friendship. The test has been amply satisfied and a great cause of humanity has been served. We take this opportunity of according our sincere thanks to all the Khilafat workers for their endeavouring by all peaceful means to obtain protection for the cow. Upon the preservation of cows depends to a great extent the prosperity of our country.

INDIA IN MOURNING.

THE PATRIOTS' DUTY.

DEVOTE EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO BOYCOTT.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL.

Only a few days are left for us to complete the boycott of foreign cloth enjoined by the All India Congress Committee. It is not yet too late if every Congress worker will devote his and her exclusive attention to the boycott. If everyone realises that without Swadeshi, i.e., boycott of foreign cloth and manufacture of all the required cloth by hand-spinning and hand-weaving there is no Swaraj, and without Swaraj there is no settlement of the Khilafat and the Punjab problems, there should be no difficulty in bringing about the desired boycott and the required manufacture.

I know that many will find it difficult to replace their foreign cloth all at once. Millions are too poor to buy enough Khaddar to replace the discarded cloth. To them I repeat my advice given on the Madras beach. Let them be satisfied with a mere loin cloth. In our climate we hardly need more to protect our bodies during the warm months of the year. Let there be no prudery about dress. India has never insisted on full covering of the body for the males as a test of culture.

I give the advice under a full sense of my responsibility. In order, therefore, to set the example I propose to discard at least up to the 31st of October my *topi* and vest and to content myself with only a loin cloth and a *chaddar* whenever found necessary for the protection of the body. I adopt the change because I have always hesitated to advise anything I may not myself be prepared to follow, also because I am anxious by leading the way to make it easy for those who cannot afford a change on discarding their foreign garments. I consider the renunciation to be also necessary for me as a sign of mourning and a bare head and a bare body is such a sign in my part of the country. That we are in mourning is more and more being borne home to me as the end of the year is approaching and we are still without Swaraj. I wish to state clearly that I do not expect co-workers to renounce the use of vest and *topi* unless they find it necessary to do so for their own work.

I am positive that every province and every district can, if there are enough workers, manufacture sufficient for its needs in one month. And to that end for one month I advise complete suspension of every other activity but Swadeshi. I would even withdraw pickets from liquor shops trusting the drinker to recognise the new spirit of purification. I would advise every Non-Cooperator to treat imprisonment as his ordinary lot in life and not think anything about them. If only we can go through the course of organising manufacture and collecting foreign cloth during the month of October abstaining from all meetings and excitement, we shall produce an atmosphere calm and peaceful enough to embark upon civil disobedience if it is then found necessary. But I have a settled conviction that if we exhibit the strength of character, the faculty for organising and the power of exemplary self-control, all of which is necessary for full Swadeshi, we shall attain Swaraj without more.

M. K. GANDHI.

THE OPPAU DISASTER.

THOUSANDS RENDERED OUT OF WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 24.

A telegram from Oppau says that bodies are still being found, some having been buried beneath twenty feet of earth. Thousands of people have been rendered out of work as a result of the explosion. Two thousand and one hundred new workers were engaged on the day of the disaster.

A Berlin message says that many foreign Governments have sent messages condoling with the Government on the explosion

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's report expresses the opinion that future prospects depend principally upon whether the abnormal inquiry which has arisen this year in India will be prolonged indefinitely. In view of the fact that silver derived from the partial demonetization in Britain of silver coin is finding its way to the Far East, it is not surprising that China is not much in evidence as a buyer. On the other hand, the report expresses surprise that the exchange rates are so well maintained, notwithstanding the slack movement of goods from China. Allowing for the coin previously exported, lost and hoarded, Messrs. Montagu's estimate amount, likely to be added to the world's supplies in the next year or so, as a result of British silver currency changes, is at forty million ounces.

NEW BAVARIAN CABINET.

AB OLUTE FIDELITY TO EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. at 9 a.m., Sept. 25.

Berlin.—The New Bavarian Cabinet has been formed with Count Lerchenfold as Premier. It includes all members of the Kahr Government, except the Minister of Justice, Doctor Roth of the German National Party, whose portfolio Count Lerchenfeld has taken.

Count Lerchenfeld in a speech in the Bavarian Diet said he stood for absolute fidelity to the Empire. He announced that negotiations with the Imperial Chancellor with regard to the raising of the state of siege in Bavaria would shortly be resumed.

PERSIAN HEIR-APPARENT IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 24.

Paris.—Hassan Mirza, the Persian Heir-Apparent, has arrived accompanied by his uncle, Yamin-od-Daouleh. The Prince was welcomed by the representative of M. Millerand.

BENGAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

IMPERIAL GOVT. ASKED TO RENDER HELP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Thirty-one non-official members of th Bengal Legislatice Council have sent telegrams to the Secretary of State and th Viceroy, urging the Government of Indi to render adequate help to Bengal in th present serious financial crisis, and claiming two crores ten lakhs of rupees to meet the deficit in the normal budget. The telegram further says:—Without it, taxation is inevitable which the Legislative Council will assuredly reject. A deadlock wi follow, non-cooperation will be strengthened and the success of reforms gravely imperilled.

LUCKNOW CONGRATULATES ARRESTED NATIONAL LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

The non-cooperators and Khilafat members held a public meeting this evening in the Aminuddalula Park when a resolution was passed, congratulating Maulana Mohamed Ali and other accused in the Karachi case and speeches were made about Swaraj. Pandit Harkarannath Misra, a non-cooperating barrister, presided.

RECONSTRUCTION OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., Sept. 25.

Berlin.—In connection with the result of the recent negotiations at Wiesbaden between M. loucheur and Doctor Rathe, with regard to the reconstruction of North of France, the "Vorwaerts" hears that a company will be formed in Germany and one in France. The German Government will place seven milliards of marks at the disposal of the companies which will be credited to Germany on reparations account. The French company will collect orders and hand them over to Germany.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendence of different nationalities in August last was 860; males being 705 and 155 females.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri writes:—"I intend standing as a candidate for the ensueing Municipal Election from "C. Bhuleshwar Ward."

Mr. G. B. Fanse, B.A. (Honours) who is proceeding to England to compete for the I.C.S., Examination was entertained on Thursday by the C.K.P., Union, Mr. M. S. Chaubal, presided on the occasion Mr. Fanse was garlanded and presented with pansupari.

THE IRISH TANGLE

SEPARATION ISSUE THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

MINISTERS BUSY WITH FINAL REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 24.

The draft of the Cabinet's reply to Mr. de Valera has been completed and is now being circulated to the Ministers. Apparently inspired forecasts from special correspondents at Garloch agree that this reply is likely to be the Government's final letter They reflect the impression that difference of opinion exists among Cabinet Ministers as to whether the formal statement surrendering the claim to raise the separation issue at the Conference should be required from Mr. de Valera prior to the Conference or not. It is made perfectly clear that the separation issue will be in any case ruled out when the Conference meets. It is believed that the Prime Minister favours an assurance from Mr. de Valera on the point before the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS TEXTILE WORKERS.

RESOLVE ON 44-HOUR DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. at 9 a.m., Sept. 25.

The International Congress of Textile Workers at Paris has unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the affiliated societies should immediately combine to obtain forty-four hour week. The resolution invites the International Secretaries to enter into relations with the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions to secure application of the eight-hour day, with the free Saturday afternoon, in all countries in order to abolish the present unfair competition.

AGGRAVATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL RELIEF.

MR. CHURCHILL TO A DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., Sept. 25.

Replying to a deputation from Dundee with regard to unemployment Mr. Churchill said that since the armistice the Government had spent 105 million sterling in relief. This was unparalleled anywhere in the world. America was now in infinitely worse position with regard to unemployment than Britain. Demand for national, rather than local relief, would increase the already heavy taxation and thus aggravate unemployment. Government would come to a final decision next week, and he had every reason to believe that Government would decide that special assistance must be given in the areas where unemployment was exceptionally acute.

He was hopeful that the problem would be satisfactorily solved.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 25.

Geneva.—At a sitting of the Commission Three of the League, Lord Robert Cecil suggested that a meeting of the International Conference to study the question of private manufacture of arms and ammunition, which was proposed by the Temporary Mixed Commission on the reduction of armaments, should be held on June 1st next. Mr. Fisher (Britain) and M. Reynald (France) opposed fixing the date before the results of the Washington Conference were known. Lord Cecil took the matter to the vote, and it was rejected by ten votes to seven.

As a compromise the proposal made by Italian Schanzer was carried, expressing the high desirability of holding the Conference before the next session assembles.

INVASION OF MESOPOTAMIA.

BY KHURDISH TRIBES.

SUCCESSFUL BRITSH ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 24.

The Colonial Office announces that trouble in Rowanduz area, which was due to Turkish intrigue among the Kurdish tribes in Mesopotamia and to the invasion of Mesopotamian territory by a small Turkish force, has been dealt with successfully. A combined force of two hundred local levies and police under British officers left Arbil on September 10th and with the assistance of aeroplanes occupied Batas and two neighbouring villages on the 12th. A quantity of property including cattle and grain fell into the hands of Government forces. The attack was a complete surprise. Our force was subjected to sniping and at one point came under heavy fire; but both the police and the levies showed great gallantry. Aeroplanes rendered invaluable assistance throughout the operations and contributed largely to their success. Our casualties were three men and four horses killed. The enemy's casualties were from fifteen to twenty. One of our machines was compelled to land and was wrecked. A pilot and an observer were injured, but were brought in by an aeroplane after the pilot had succeeded in burning the machine. Ubaidullah, the leader of Kurdish malcontents has come into Arbil to make his submission.

AN ITALIAN GENERAL.

TO BE CHIEF OF ALLIED COMMAND IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 25.

Constantinople.—General Harington has proceeded to England on a month's leave. The Italian General, Monbelli, next senior officer, will act as Chief of the Allied command during Gen. Harington's absence.

TRAVELLING FROM BAGDAD TO LONDON.

INAISDV OF FORTNIGHT BY AIR AND WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 25.

An Officer belonging to the Air Force, proceeding home, travelled from Bagdad to London in six days. Starting from Bagdad on the 15th instant he proceeded across the Syrian desert and reached Amman, 51 miles away, in eight and three quarter hours on the first day. On the second day he reached Heliopolis, 325 miles further on, and the third day Aboukir, another 440 miles, where he embarked on a steamer "Vienna" for England, which was reached on the 21st, a saving of about a fortnight being thus effected.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVISTS LEVYING DUTY ON IMPORTED FOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 24.

Paris.—According to a telegram from Riga, it appears that Bolshevists are levying an *ad valorem* duty of one hundred per cent. on private parcels of food and clothing from abroad. Most of the recipients are unable to pay, and so the Bolshevists seize the goods and distribute them among Soviet Commissioners.

SWADESHI.

A SOUND INDIAN INVESTMENT.

By being Swadeshi you are not only securing maximum return at minimum cost, you are also encouraging Home trade and thus helping to check the spread of want, penury and famine Every pie you spend on non-swadeshi Goods makes

India so much poorer

Therefore be swadeshi.

BOMBAY'S REPLY TO REPRESSIVE POLICY.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADER

"NON-VIOLENCE----THE CORNER-STONE OF INDIA'S STRUGGLE."

COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH URGED.

MEETING AT JAIN MAHAJANWADI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, very largely attended public meeting was held at the Kachi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, on Saturday night, to congratulate the arrested leaders and to wish God speed to Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall and Mrs. Pickthall on their departure from India. Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras presided.

MR. AKHTAR ALI.

Mr. Akhtar Ali said because the British Government had forsaken the cause of God, under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, such dire things were happening in India, Smyrna, and Turkey, and Government would rue it all one day. Let Government do what they liked; let them arrest as many leaders as they liked, and fill the jails with them. But the people must never give up their courage, their unflinching determination to do their duty in spite of every discouragement.

MR. YAKUB HUSSAN.

Mr. Yakub Hassan said they had gathered there to congratulate the leaders who had been arrested by Government. The second resolution showed their determination to do their duty to the country. Formerly, when people were arrested they used to express their indignation at big meetings and send the resolutions, passed, to Viceroys and Governors. But now they had met there to congratulate the arrested men! What had brought about the immense change in the mental attitude of the people? Since the Punjab tragedy these two leaders (the Ali brothers) had done their best to rouse the country to the wrongs it had suffered, and Government were looking for an opportunity to arrest them. People in England and elsewhere were wondering why these brothers were not yet arrested. But their creed was non-violence, and people were formerly ridiculing that movement, and thought it was unable to achieve their goal. Even Government had given its assurance that it would not interfere with the movement. But now everything had changed, and the people, who had ridiculed the movement formerly, were now afraid of it, and were persecuting the leaders for supporting it. They all knew what had happened among the Moplahs in Malabar during the last few days. Up to this time, subject peoples had won their independence by means of violence, but Indians had demonstrated completely what they were capable of achieving by means of Non-Violence. Moplahs were one of the bravest people in India. They were formerly told that the Punjabis were a brave and warlike people, but the Amritsar tragedy had shown that it was not the case. The Moplahs were a spirited people ready to brook no insult either to their persons or to their religion. These people had felt the Khilafat wrongs extremely. While he had been to Malabar to spread the gospel of Non-Violence he and his other friends had been arrested and sent to jail, but nothing had happened fortunately. He regretted, however, that their Moslem leaders and priests were willing to lend their services to Government in order to misrepresent their cause and aims.

GRIEVANCES OF MALABAR.

The speaker, continuing, gave a brief account of the trouble in Malabar and its causes. When he had been a member of the Legislative Council he had brought to the notice of Government the oppressions of the Nambudri Brahmins who were the owners of land in the Malabar District, but nothing had yet been done to remedy matters. When the speaker had been to Malabar, the Moplahs had approached him with their grievances and he had told them that Swaraj was the only remedy for their grievances, and they must do their best to achieve it soon. The trouble in Malabar was not, therefore, between Hindus and Moslems as such, but capitalists and landlords and the people. It was false to say that the quarrel was between Moslems and Hindus. It was not so. The arrest of their leaders had caused no trouble now and he would tell them that in February last when he had been there, meetings of more than 20,000 persons had been held without a single mishap.

CAUSE OF MALABAR TRAGEDY.

But the cause of the present trouble and tragedy, said the speaker, was one Mr. Thomas who wanted to arrest leaders who were in the Mosque. Peolpe drew the conclusion that they were not allowed to go to the mosques. When the leaders were arrested the people wanted them to be set free and the authorities promised to set them at liberty, but they, instead of doing so, fired on an inoffensive people and the Moplahs were incensed at this innocent massacre. They then killed three Europeans. What he would now say was that the Moplahs should not have done that. They should have on the other hand, suffered to be killed quietly. The result of all this was the officials got frightened and ran away from the district, and the whole country was placed at Moplahs' disposal. If the Moplahs then thought that they had achieved Swaraj, the officials themselves were responsible for the impression. They did not, however, oppress the Hindus. They, of course, took away the corn belonging to Hindus and their money, but they had not killed any Hindus, although a Mahomedan Khan Bahadur had been killed. About proselytising, he very much regretted that the Mahomedans had forcibly converted their Hindu brethren. He regretted it deeply, as did other Moslems like Maulana Abdul Bari and others. But they must remember that no man can be made a Moslem against his wish. One had to believe in the formula: There is only one God and Mahomed is his prophet. If Hindus could not believe in this, then they could not be true Moslems. Regretting it much he appealed to his Hindu brethren not to bring this incident to spoil their unity. The authorities who had a great wish to bring about a split between Moslems and Hindus had spread many false rumours. But Hindus must never help them in their design.

TRIBUTE TO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Referring to the last resolution he said of all the Nationalist papers in this country "The Bombay Chronicle" had done the greatest service to Non-Cooperation and other movements. But more than that it had done the greatest service to the Khilafat movement of which it was the best and greatest champion. He regretted Mr. Pickthall was leaving this country and he was thankful to him for the services he had rendered to the country.

MAULANA MUKHTAR ALI.

Maulana Mukhtar Ali then moved:

"This meeting under the ausipces of the Mandvi District Congress Committee offers its congratulations to the arrested leaders—Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Pir Gulam Sahib Nakshabandi, Maulana Hussein Ahmed Deobandi and Maulana Nazir Ahmed Saheb of Cawnpore, while serving their God and their country, and though the people feel much for snatching away these selfless leaders from amongst them, yet they feel consoled at the thought that in order that the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs may be righted and Swaraj may be obtained, it is necessary for the people to bear even such sufferings for the sake of the country and they further assure the arrested leaders that the movement which they have inaugurated will be continued with redoubled zeal and doggedness until it is brought to a victorious close."

He said it was very rarely that people were ready to be killed for their ideals rather than kill others That was what was happening in this country, and their success was, therefore, assured They had to get back their *izzat* and that could only otherwise he had heard with much regret be done through non-violence. He exhorted the people to finish the work which their leaders had inaugurated and bring it to a victorious end for the good of their country. Government had by circulating false rumours tried their best to bring about a split between Hindus and Moslems, but he was glad that those efforts had not succeeded. They were told that hundreds of Hindus had been made Moslems. That was false as they all know. Government was anxious to take advantage of the split between Hindus and Moslems. The Hangers on of Government, their toadies were playing into the hands of Government. (A voice: Jamnadas). Whether it was Jamnadas or E Haroon Jaffer it did not matter! The people had to do their duty to the country of their birth. He would tell the Government and everybody else that neither the Ali Brothers nor Mahatma Gandhi were responsible for this, but the British Government itself and Mr. Lloyd George. It was Chelmsford and Reading who were primarily responsible for the troubles and not their leaders

MR. M. D. UPADHYA.

Mr. Manalal D. Upadhya, seconding, said instead of blaming the toadies for carrying tales to Government they must blame the Government for moving their heads. He hoped they would not fritter away their energies in useless cheering but in carrying out their ideals into practice. They must adopt Swadeshi and discard all foreign clothing. He still saw many foreign caps on the heads of the people who had come there.

At this appeal many foreign caps were thrown at the speaker.

APPEAL FOR KEMALISTS.

The speaker then made a feeling appeal on behalf of the Kemalists who were fighting a patriotic battle against large odds.

(Continued on page 8.)

KARACHI NEWS.

ARREST OF STAUNCH KHILAFATISTS

CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

Pir Turabalishah, President of the District Congress Committee, Larkana, and one of the leading Khilafat workers in Sind was arrested yesterday at Larkana under sections 121,124A, and 153A and taken to Nawabshah. The trial commences on the 28th.

A conference of the Congress and Khilafat workers of Sind will be held at Karachi on Sunday next to consider the question of civil disobedience.

DISCIPLINE FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

A manifesto, signed by important non-cooperationists and Khilafatists, including Messrs. Vaswani and Gidwani, asks the people to have no *hartals* or any other demonstrations and exhorts them to turn all their attention and energy to the complete boycott and Swadeshi programme, and to discipline themselves for civil disobedience when the call comes. It warns them against tarnishing the purity of the Non-Cooperation movement by counsels of passion or strife.

CONGRESS SECRETARY SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 22.

Mr. N. C. Bardalai, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, was served with a notice under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, for making speech calculated to cause breach of the peace.

MOULVI PREFERS JAIL TO FURNISHING SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

Moulvi Abdul Misri, who has been prominent in poitical circle for the past six months and at the Mosque meeting on Saturday, was to-day placed before the District Magistrate and called upon to furnish security for Rs. 2,000, under section 108 Cr. P. C. The Commissioner of Police gave evidence as to the Moulvi's speech on Saturday and his previous activities and other witnesses supported him. The Moulvi refused to give security and was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year. There was no demonstration when he was removed from the Court, although prior to the hearing, large crowds had gathered in the vicinity. Troops were patrolling the streets last night as the news had become known and there were some gatherings.

In March last the Moulvi was charged under section 108, but the charge was withdrawn on the understanding that he would leave Rangoon.

A MAULANA'S ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

A Meerut message says Maulana Hussain Ahmad Muhajir Madania has been arrested at Deoband under a warrant from the Magistrate, Karachi, and taken away by a special train.

CABLE ITEMS.

A prospectus has been issued of the Union of South Africa six per cent loan of five millions at ninety-six redeemable in 1940 which is being raised for the purpose of railways, harbours, irrigation works, land settlement and other Public works.

Negotiations between the Engineering and Ship-building employers and men over the question of the withdrawal of War Bonus on October 12th have broken down after protracted conversations. The Conference of 400 delegates of the engineering and ship-building Trade Unions in London today decided to seek intervention of the Minister of Labour in order to prevent dislocation of industry.

Clayton. (Montana) Hunter, last year's holder of the British Amateur Golf Championship, has reached semi-final of American Amateur Championship by beating Bobby Jones 2 up and 1 in 3rd round.

Berlin.—Saltpetre works at Kleinlaufenburg have exploded with result that several have been killed and a considerable damage done.

New York.—The World's Bantamweight Title has been awarded to Johnny Buff after 15 rounds contest in which he defeated Pete Herman who was four pounds heavier.

The reduction of minimum wages in jute trade which should expire on January 8th next, will be continued for an additional month.

BOMBAY'S REPLY TO REPRESSIVE POLICY.

(Continued from page 7.)

He asked his brethren to help the suffers who were fighting for their God and their country. (Large sums were then handed to the speaker by the audience to help the fund).

Continuing the speaker said he wanted to go to jail in the service of their country. When so many of their leaders had gone there it was an honour to be in their company and not keep outside. In these days it was the duty of every one of them to go to jail in the service of their country. Only by doing that they would be able to achieve Swaraj; otherwise they would declare a republic in the Congress in December. They must have Swadeshi in everything. Their hearts must be Swadeshi in the first place; their ideals must be Swadeshi; their clothes must be Swadeshi and everything must be Swadeshi.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall then moved that: "This meeting earnestly appeals and hopes that people will realise that Non-Violence is the corner-stone of this great struggle and will preserve peace and order under the most provoking circumstances, in pursuance of the mandate of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees and the commands of Mahatma Gandhi, and the arrested leaders themselves and will, in order to show their sympathy, bring on immediately a complets boycott of foreign cloth and thus prove to the whole world their unflinching determination to win Swaraj within this year."

Mr. Pickthall said he had been asked to move the first resolution congratulating their Moslem brethren and Hindu brother who were at present in the Karachi jail. But he did not feel inclined to congratulate them himself, being not an Indian, but a born foreigner, who loved some of them as his own brothers. It saddened the moment of his departure very much not to have Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, particularly Shaukat Ali, at the last moment of leaving India. Therefore, he had refused the first resolution. He was wearing the uniform of the Indian army, the great uniform of Non-Violence. He wanted to carry on the work that the leaders did and he wanted to see India carry on the work which Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were doing to the very end. They might say he had no right to wear that uniform. He agreed. But as a Moslem he had every right to wear it. Every Moslem resident in India ought to wear it. He did not speak for Hindus; Mahatma Gandhi could till them all about it. Mahatma Gandhi's word was enough for Moslems too. They must all obey the charge which their leaders had handed on to them: "Continue Non-Violence and go on with it." It was a very difficult fight. But it had been said by a greater man than either Shaukat Ali or Mahomed Ali that the people must retaliate only when they were in a position to retaliate honourably, and when they were in an independent state. For thirteen years in Mecca, Non-Violent Non-Cooperation was the order of the day. He wondered whether they had realised what an immense spiritual advantage the Indians had through the fact of their being a subject nation. That meant for some years, at any rate for more than a century, their nation had not been guilty of any of those abominable crimes of which almost every sovereign nation in this world was guilty. If they had read the pages of the Sacred Book they would find it very clearly that the innocent victim of an injustice had God always for his Protector. He wanted to tell Indians that in this crisis they had won a great victory. By their keeping quiet under this provocation they had achieved a great victory. But he wanted them not to think of the Government—these rulers were born and would die. "But there is a King who never dies, Who is never born. Serve Him alone."

Mr. Zaffer Ali supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

MR. H. S. KHATRI,

Mr. Haji Sidik Khatri then moved that:—

"This meeting takes this opportunity of cordially thanking Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", who is shortly leaving India, for his invaluable services to the cause of Khilafat and Swaraj, and wishes him and Mrs. Pickthall God-speed."

He said he had been hearing the name of Mr. Pickthall for the last two years. In a land where every child was hating the name of Moslems, Mr. Pickthall had stood up for their religion and his advocacy become famous throughout the world. Since he had taken charge of the paper it had been impossible for them to say whether an Indian or Englishman was conducting it. He hoped Mr. Pickthall would return to this country soon, together with his wife. He had rendered the greatest services to this country and also to their religion and they would never forget them.

MR. ADHVARU.

Mr. Adhyaru said Mr. Horniman's traditions had been ably carried on by his successor and there could be no greater compliment than that. He seconded the resolution.

MAULAAN S M. A. SIDIKI.

Maulana Mahomed Abdul Sahib Sidiki supported the resolution. After first addressing the audience in Hindustani the Ulema, on behalf of all the Ulemas of not only India but the whole world, and also on behaf of other communities, thanked Mr. Pickthall for the services he had rendered in discussing the question of Khilafat not only in the "Bombay Chronicle", but from the very beginning of the time that he came into the circle of Islam. Of course he admitted that as a Moslem it was the duty of Mr. Pickthall to deal with the question. But the responsibility was also lying on the Ulemas and considering the responsibility which was lying on his shoulders he had done the work which the Moulvis and the Ulemas ought to have done. It was a great service to have rendered to the general public to have this question clearly explained to them. It was the duty of the Ulemas, but Mr. Pickthall had done their duty and, therefore, he thanked him on behalf of the Ulemas. Certainly the Khilafat question was not only a question for the Ulemas, but for all the Moslem nations living in this world. The speaker thanked him on their behalf also. The Khilafat question was not only the question of Moslems, but it was the question of Asia and India. It was a question of mankind and God. He, therefore, thanked him not only for the service he had done to the question of Khilafat and Swaraj and Swadeshi in his paper, but also for the services he had done on the platform and for the advice he had given to them.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Yakub Hassan said he met Mr. Pickthall for the first time in 1919 in England, and during Ramzan when they had no Imam to conduct their service at the Woking Mosque it was Mr. Pickthall who conducted it, and it was a unique thing that an English Moslem should conduct the service in England. Since then he had done very valuable service to the cause of Islam in the columns of the "Moslem Outlook" of which he was the Editor before coming to this country. He hoped Mr. Pickthall would continue the services to the cause in England.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

MR. PICKTHALL'S PARTING MESSAGE.

Mr. Pickthall said it was very unkind of the Ulema and of his Indian friends to treat the resolution in the way they had done that night. He could not possibly accept that in that spirit, because it was his manifest duty as a human being, as a Muslim, and as a servant of the God to do what he had tried to do,—only he had tried to do. It was not of course a success. Nobody could have expected success. He was very very disappointed not with them, but with his own countrymen in India. He did think that they would find out their mistake in opposing the legitimate and natural aspirations of the Indian public, and in opposing Islam to rigid principles,—principles to which a wise State policy must be adopted, since they could not be adopted to State policy. He did not, however, despair. He would go on trying his countrymen, rulers of the land where he was born, to come round and do the right thing. In 1912 he found that the powers of Europe were trying to destroy Islam, the very idea of theocracy. Since then he had been trying to see that the destruction of England lay in this. England must reconcile herself with Islam and Asia, or England, British Empire at any rate, must fall to pieces. That was his idea —and it was really going to happen. It was going on. He wanted them to remember that the British Government was not England and that Islam religion was far from being vanquished or crushed at this juncture. Since the days of the Holy Prophet never in the history of Islam there have been so many conversions, not forcible conversions, all over the world including Europe, including England, since Islam had been the victim of injustice. It was a great thing to be the victims of injustice, because then every right-minded person studied their position, and if they were right they would espouse their cause, fight for their cause and even espouse their religion. The British Moslems were a very small community, not more than 2,000. There were not more than 500 who had never been approached by anybody with a view to their becoming Moslems. Young men were even discouraged. But men like the speaker had been converted by mere force of study. When he was young he had travelled through the East. He saw the old civilisation and fell in love with it, just as many hundreds of young men had fallen in love with the civilisation of the West. He had seen the civilisation of Asia, and he believed in the realisation of the soul of Asia. He did see in Mahatma Gandhi's movement the true revival of all that was best. Indians were not going to imitate the West, but the people with whom he had been working had never been able to see that view. He hoped they would not forget him if he were away for a few months and if he sent to India the man to whom the place belonged they would have to find him some work to do, later on, for the revival and salvation of India.

The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. About Rs. 500 were collected for the Smyrna Fund, on the spot, in addition to some trinkets and watches.

EVACUATION OF BURGENLAND BY HUNGARIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. at 9 a.m., Sept. 25.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has presented to the Hungarian Minister in Paris a Note calling upon Hungary to evacuate the whole of Burgenland in a short time. Otherwise the Allies will be compelled to resort to coercive measures.

A DOUBLE PUNISHMENT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dostmahomed Somji charged one Ganpat Vishnu with the theft of cloth valued Rs. 6,105 belonging to Merwanji Rustomji Vakharia, an Import Agent. The accused was in Mr. Vakharia's employment and during the last four months goods were stolen from his office for which he had lodged a complaint with the police.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The same accused was then placed before the same Court.

For escaping from police custody during investigation. He was arrested after 10 hours.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AFFILIATION OF KARNATAK COLLEGE

EXAMS. BY COMPARTMENTS

A meeting of the University Senate was held on Saturday evening in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir C. H. Setalwad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS.

Consideration was given to Principal H. L. Covernton's notice who moved:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, Mr. K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ., Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, be appointed (subject to approval by Government) Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology for a term of three years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000, subject to certain conditions.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

Principal Covernton also moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Senate records its opinion that the affiliation of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, be extended, with retrospective effect from the 20th of June, 1921, by the addition of the subjects of Kanarese and Urdu to the B.A. Degree courses in respect of which the College is provisionally affiliated.

The proposition was put to vote and was carried.

AN EXEMPTION.

The Senate then considered a letter from Mr. Bruno Peltier in which he requested the Syndicate to allow him to appear in March, 1922 at the Intermediate Science Examination.

Principal A. L. Covernton moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, Mr. Bruno Peltier be held to have passed an examination equivalent to the First Year Certificate Examination of an Arts College affiliated to this University and admitted to the Intermediate Science Examination of 1922 on production of the requisite attendance and character certificates.

The application was granted.

EXAM. BY COMPARTMENTS.

The Senate next considered a proposal to institute a system of examination by Compartments Professor K. R. Kamitker moved: "That as recommended by the Syndicate, examination by compartments be adopted and brought into operation at the Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1922 and with retrospective effect as regards students who have failed to pass the examinations immediately preceding.

In support of his proposition Prof. Kanitkar said that a student who gets more than passing marks, viz:—more than 33 per cent, should be exempted from examination in the same subject. He should also be allowed for higher examination. He further said that in 1919 the Government of India asked ocal Governments for information whether the present system of examinations was tending to deteriorate the health of the students and whether examination by compartments would lead to the improvement of their health. The question was referred to the Syndicate who in turn referred it to different Faculties, and they were unanimous that there should be examination by Compartment.

There were three amendments against this proposed which were discussed at length and further discussion was adjourned till the next meeting in November.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

SEND-OFF TO MR. & MRS. PICKTHALL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Monday), the 26th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to give a hearty send-off to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, and to tender congratulations to Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, Jugut Guru Shree Shankaracharia and Dr. Kitchlew, when Moulvi Abdul Allum and Messrs. Patel, Suntoke, Tairsee, Nariman and Bharucha will address the meeting.

A Madras message of September 24th says:—Government have approved the proposal of the Police Commissioner to employ additional police force of one reserve inspector, four sergeants, twenty head-constables and two hundred constables in the disturbed area in Madras city for a period of six months from the 1st October next.

A Bellary correspondent writes the Inspector-to-General of prisons visited Bellary and inspected the site of the old Turkish prisoners' camp in the cantonment with a view to accommodating therein Moplahs sentenced to undergo imprisonment in connection with Moplah revolt.—(A. P.)

Presiding over the Trichinopoly Non-Brahmin Conference, Mr. Reddy refering to the Moplah revolt observed that the conclusion was irresistable that the stimulus and atmosphere were supplied by non-cooperation movement though the authors of movement neither anticipated nor intended the results.—(A. P.)

The Committee appointed by the U. P. Government to consider the question of affiliating to the Allihabad University the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, have to come a unanimous opinion that in order to secure both for Colleges and University the advantages which proceed from affiliation, and some form of association between the two colleges and the Allahabad University should be established subject to certain safeguards. They also recommend the giving of Degree by the University to successful students of the Colleges.

REPORT OF MANDATES COMMITTEE.

ADOPTION BY ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 23
Recd. 10 a.m., Sept. 25.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League considered the Report of the Mandates Committee, presented by Mr. Nansen.

Lord Robert Cecil in an important speech said he would have preferred more precise terms with regard to slavery and liquor traffic, (Cheers) but a great step forward had been taken. He recalled that General Smuts was the first to recommend the system of mandates which was a milestone on the road of peace. He said there was no intention of shutting off the mandated territories from intercourse with all the nations of the League.

This last remark evoked a warm "Hear, hear" from Mr. Sastri. The delegates loudly cheered the speech.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

M. Bourgeois assured the Assembly that the Council would pursue its efforts to hasten negotiations between the Powers and the United States with regard to the terms of mandates. He pointed out that the mandated territories were already being administered in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant.

Sir James Allen (New Zealand) declared that the terms of mandates, as regards liquor traffic, would only be possible with the removal of discrimination between the whites and the natives.

The Assembly unanimously adopted the report of the Mandates Committee.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

The Permanent Mandates Commission to advise the Council of the League on all matters relating to the observance of mandates will meet for the first time at Geneva on October 4th. The Commission consists of nine experts on Colonial questions, mostly nationals of the non-mandatory States. They include M. Dandrade, formerly the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Beau, formerly the Governor of French Indo-China, Major Ormsby Gore, M. Van Rees, formerly the Vice-President of the Council of Dutch Indies and Mr. Yanagida, Japan.

EXAMINATION OF REPORTS.

It is expected that the Commission will examine reports on the recent administration of the mandatory areas which have been communicated by Britain for Mesopotamia, Palestine and Tanganyika, by France for Togo and Cameroons and by South Africa for the territory, which was formerly German South-West Africa.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 24.

The death of Thomas Withey Cuffe, formerly Sheriff of Bombay, is announced.

PREMIER CONVALESCENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George has been restored to health.

SECOND LADY RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

LOUTH DIVISION BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23
Recd. at 9 a.m., Sept. 25.

A second lady member of the House of Commons has been returned to-day as a result of the by election in the Louth Division of Lincolnshire, Mrs. Wintringham, the widow of the late member for Lourth, being elected. The following was the result:—

Mrs. Wintringham (Independent Liberal)	8386
Sir A. Hutchins (Conservative)	7595.
Lieut. J. L. George (Labour)	3873

VISIT P'S. TO TANTAH CANCELLED.

"INADVISABLE IN INTERESTS OF PUBLIC ORDER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 25.

Cairo.—Zaglul Pasha has cancelled the visit of himself and the party of British Members of the Commons, now in Egypt, to Tantah, owing to representations made by the authorities that the visit would be inadvisable in the interests of public order.

MOUNT MULLIGAN DISASTER.

BODIES RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 24.

Brisbane.—The bodies of all men killed in the Mount Mulligan disaster have been recovered. They total seventy-four, twenty of which are unrecognisable.

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

WHAT IS IT DUE

MR. CHURCHILL ON IRISH PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Sept. 26.

Mr. Churchill to-day addressed his Constituents in the City Hall, Dundee. The Hall was very crowded and thousands of applications for tickets had to be refused. Elaborate police precautions were taken to prevent a possible attempt to break up the meeting but in spite of them a procession of the unemployed tried to rush cordon outside the hall. The unemployed were, however, driven back by the police.

Mr. Churchill in the course of his address said that the Government was profoundly disappointed at Mr. De Valera's rejection of the Dominion Home Rule. The Government had earnestly desired to spare the Irish and the British people from the misery which insistence to carry out the law would at present entail. Before embarking upon this task the Government had to clear away all possible misunderstandings and to make a fair offer to Ireland. The offer was generous, sincere and unanimous and could be carried into effect immediately but allegiance to King must be insisted on. Ulster had made great sacrifices and was no longer a stumbling block. Mr. Churchill did not see that there was much real foundation for prevailing optimism and he was still uncertain where the Irish Leaders stood. The Conference alone could avert the failure.

Mr. Churchill declared that the present industrial situation could be attributed to a collapse of International exchange and Socialist propaganda. He hoped that the disarmament conference would lead way to a Conference with a view to establishing normal exchange. The Bolshevist agitation had helped to destroy confidence and to create unemployment. More people had died in Russia this winter as a result of the Bolshevist rule than during the whole war.

Mr. Churchill concluded his speech by saying there was every prospect of saving 20,000,000 sterling in Mesopotamia. The Government would do its utmost to restore industry but in spite of its determination to cut down expenditure he feared that there was little chance of reduction for some time to come.

RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED.

SCHEME IN PREPARATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Sept. 26.

Apart from the consideration of the question of giving immediate relief to the unemployed it is understood that the Government is studying the problem in a broader light and is framing a new policy with a view to averting heavy drain upon national resources for helping the workless in the event of trade not reviving. This plan will take the form of actual financial assistance in order to promote such a Trade Revival.

The scheme is not yet complete but the Prime Minister proposes to interview the leading Commercial and Financial interests on his return to London with the idea of producing a co-operating scheme it is not unlikely that the bankers will be asked to give a more generous support to Industry by means of Treasury guarantees against the losses or participation in losses. It is stated that the policy of the "Big Five" Banking Amalgamation in Britain has been under review at Gairloch and that the Ministers have severely criticised that policy as being over-cautious.

NEWBURY CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

The Newbury Cup was run today and resulted as follows—

Yutoi	1st.
Bucks and Flintjack dead-heat.	
Dinah Morris	4th.

Twelve ran. Won by length.

Betting:—6 to 1 against Yutoi.
85 to 40 against Bucks.
4 to 1 against Flintjack.

STEAMERS COLLIDE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Ostend Mail Steamer "Unn Breydel" while crossing to Dover today collided with a Norwegian vessel "Salina" in fog near Goodwin Sands. "Salina" sank in four minutes, 10 of the crew being drowned, 2 fatally injured and a number injured. Tugs have been despatched from Dover to render assistance.

A QUERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give the following a publicity in your paper:—

Will anybody be kind enough to furnish me with the following information:—

(1) Where and when the Jain conference is to be held?

(2) Whether proposals are made for the election of the President?

(3) Whether the report of the conference held Nagpore, is published?

Thanking in anticipation of the information.—Yours, etc.

SARABHAI.

THE STORES PURCHASE.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO DIVERSE ACTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

To-day again when the Legislative Assembly met at 10-30 a.m. the non-official benches were practically empty. No questions were asked.

Sir William Vincent moved that the bill to facilitate the enforcement in British India of the maintenance of order in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates and *vice versa* be considered.

Mr. J. N. Mukerjee pointed out that under this bill unlike the law in England there would be no appeal to the sentence of a criminal summary court.

Sir William said the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code was being undertaken and if it was considered desirable to provide appeal against sentence of such Criminal Courts, it would be carried out. The bill was taken into consideration and was passed as it had emerged from the select committee after a minor drafting amendment had been effected.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent the bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code was also passed as amended by the select committee. Sir William Vincent said that the bill merely proposed to do away with the confiscation of property and substitute for it a fine for offence of waging war against the King under sections 121, 121A and 122 of the I.P.C. The bigger question as to whether fine in place of confiscation should be recovered from only the movable property of the offender or also from the immoveable property would be considered along with other amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code.

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT.

Sir William Vincent moved that the bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act 1908 be recommitted to a select committee. He said there was a great deal of misapprehension felt by the non-official members in Delhi regarding the provisions of this bill and the Government therefore referred this bill to the local governments and the High Courts. He could say that the Bill had generally met with their approval but all the same it required very careful consideration.

Mr. J. N. Mukerjee pointed out certain objections to the bill but favoured the recommitment of the bill to the select committee.

Dr. Gour warned the house against the provisions of clause two which left the limitation on the sweet will of the Executive. He moved for the deletion of clause two.

Mr. Price also raised objection to the too much discretion left to the judiciary which would be harmful to the commercial community.

Sir William Vincent said personally he shared certain criticisms of the bill but that was an added reason why the bill should be recommitted to the select committee.

The President ruled Dr. Gour's amendment as out of order and the motion for recommitment to the select committee, to which four more members including Dr. Gour were added, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF INCOME-TAX LAW.

Mr. Hailey moved that the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and super-tax be referred to a joint committee of the Assembly and the Council of State consisting of 16 members. Mr. Hailey said that the bill was merely a measure of definition and procedure and knowing as he did the Assembly's anxiety not to allow a joint committee on any money bills he would not have contemplated commitment of the measure to a joint committee if it had not been for the fact that the bill proposed absolutely no taxation (hear, hear). He hoped the bill would be placed before the house early next session for consideration and passing.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer congratulated the Government for bringing in this bill which was quite in accordance with the spirit of reforms inasmuch as it proposed to separate the administration of income-tax from the fiscal portion of the Act. Sir Sivaswamy, however, pointed to several objections which could be taken to the details of provisions of the bill. He pressed that the language of the proposed enactment should follow as closely as possible the language of English enactment on the subject, for instance, the speaker remarked that the procedure of assessment under which an income-tax collector could call upon an assessee to produce all his documents to prove his case would be a real hardship. Moreover, the procedure prescribed for the recovering of income-tax and super-tax should also apply for the recovery of sur-tax imposed by local authorities.

DIFFERENT SCALES FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF EARNINGS.

Dr. Gour took strong exception to the procedure of numerical equality of members of both houses who would sit on the joint committee on the question of provisions of the bill. The speaker asked the Finance Member to discriminate between various kinds of incomes such as between permanent and precarious, earned and unearned and to provide different scales for different kinds of earnings. Then again some method must be found to put an end to the general discontent existing against the doings of underlings of income-tax collectors who generally displayed in public the private accounts of merchants.

Mr. Spence said that the landlords who paid municipal tax on property should not be charged income-tax for that property.

Dr. Nandlal complained that the bill gave no right of appeal to the assessee. He opposed the bill from being referred to a joint committee, insisting that the Assembly should appoint its own committee.

Mr. Samarth reminded Dr. Nandlal that the bill was not a money bill, hence no objection should be taken to a joint committee. He also considered Dr. Gour's objection of numerical equality on the committee of members of both houses as being against constitutional practice in the British Empire where all joint committees contained equal numbers from both chambers (hear, hear).

Mr. J. Chowdhri approved the motion for joint committee adding further that if Bengal was being assessed low on land she was paying a considerable sum by way of tax on agricultural produce, mainly jute.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji generally approved the bill as being a great advancement on the existing law and urged that income-tax should not be revied on property on which municipal tax had been already charged.

Mr. Kamath pressed that hereafter experts and not amateurs should be appointed to check and examine the accounts books.

Mr. Rangachari described the bill as a wholesome measure but asked that provision of imprisonment in case of non-payment of tax in addition to recovery of tax from auction of defaultees' property be removed.

Mr. HAILEYY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hailey replying to the criticisms said he had on his staff an expert from England and they had been very careful to follow as closely as possible the language of the English Act. The bill did not at all propose to alter the procedure of taxation on agricultural income. As to the objection of hardship to assessees, he felt sure, that no amount of legislation could put it right. The Finance Department was engaging extra hands and it was proposed that assessing officers should pass examination, in particular, accounts and should themselves examine the accounts rather than depend upon the interpretation of their low paid subordinates. It was thus a question of better machinery which he hoped would work well in course of time. It was also under consideration to issue pamphlets containing assessment rules in all languages so the the assessee might subscribe for them and keep up-to-date information. The aggrieved party would have the right of petition for appeal by a reference to high court, a privilege which assessors did not enjoy at present. Replying to Mr. Rangachariar's observation Mr. Hailey felt bound to say that Government felt that the necessity for imprisonment in default of payment of taxes was desirable as for taxing a property which had already been taxed under municipal rates. There were different views held and he hoped that these intricate questions would be amplly considered in the Select Committee.

Mr. Hailey's motion to refer the Bill to consolidate the Income-tax and Super-tax Laws to a joint committee was put and agreed to.

PURCHASES FOR GOVERNMENT. STORES.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersay moved that the High Commissioner for India in London be instructed by the Government of India to buy ordinarily stores required for India in the cheapest market consistently with quality and delivery and every case where this rule has not been followed should be communicated to the Government of India with full reasons for the information of the Legislative Assembly, that when placing large orders the High Commissioner should insist that contracting parties, if required, shall give every facility for admitting as apprentices in their works Indian students to acquire practical knowledge of manufactures. Sir Vithaldas said the Assembly should strengthen the hands of Sir William Meyer by giving clear instructions to buy materials and stores in the cheapest market and preferably in the British market, provided British manufacturers reduced their prices equal to the world price. Otherwise India would not care for British market but must buy from the cheapest market, irrespective of its being that of our former enemy.

It was really a great surprise that the Secretary of State raised the 7½ million sterling loan in England on the explicit understanding that it would be entirely devoted to buying stock for Indian railways only in British market. The speaker quoted several passages from Sir William Meyer's evidence before the Railway Committee to show that the High Commissioner was being pressed to sacrifice the interests of the Indian tax-payer in order to subsidise the British industries by saving them from being penalised by abnormal advantage to Germany. Owing to the rate of exchange and other factors British firms were in danger of being ruined by German artificial prices and the High Commissioner, therefore, was allowing the British firms to charge between 10 to 20 per cent more than their foreign competitors. As if this was not sufficient the High Commissioner would first invite tenders and would then take the lowest tender of foreign countries to the British merchants who had also tendered and ask them if they could not reduce their prices. The result of this unusual procedure was that foreign tenders would cease to come and British merchants would dictate their own terms to the great detriment of India. He believed that if British manufacturers had the will they could reduce their prices so as to correspond with those of any other country.

The second part of his resolution wanted to do exactly what Japan did several years ago, namely, that manufacturers with whom India placed big orders should undertake to afford facilities to Indian students to acquire practical knowledge of those manufactures. Japan owed her greatness to this step and India should now learn a lesson from Japan.

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

Mr. Rhodes (Bengal) while sympathising with the object of the resolution detailed the difficulties of British manufacturers and expressed a desire that the High Commissioner's office should be altogether dispensed with. He said the great war had left the United Kingdom under a colossal debt with labour disorganised and other peculiar difficulties. India for its defence and for external aggression depended upon the protection of British power for which British people had to pay enormous taxes. Could it than be unreasonable for the British manufacturers to expect India to help her against the competition of her foreign rivals? The subject of the resolution was *sub-judice*—("no", "no")—for the Fiscal Commission would examine it. He suggested that Sir Vithaldas be appointed on the Fiscal Commission. The speaker narrated his own experience of dealing with German firms. He had to give up trade with Germany because the manufacturers generally sent him the inferior quality which he did not want. If only the cheapest markets were to be ordered then he did not see the necessity of keeping the High Commissioner in London. It would then be better to encourage the importers in India to supply stores from cheapest markets in the world. At present the importers greatly suffered for having to pay high import duties for their orders, as compared with those orders which were placed with the High Commissioner. Mr. Rhodes did not see the necessity of passing the second part of the resolution for he was sure that much could be done by simply asking British manufacturers to do a little more than at present to afford better facilities for Indian students to study and acquire practical knowledge of manufacture.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Speaking on Sir Vithaldas Thakersy's motion on stores purchase, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Secretary, Industries Department, said the picture drawn by Sir Vithaldas regarding loss to Government of India owing to the growing preference to British firms was exaggerated. As a matter of fact the total purchase of stores by the High Commissioner did not amount to anything above 55 millions sterling. Only in a very small number of cases preference was given. There was, in the matter of policy, no difference between Government and the mover. In fact before the war the Stores Department of India generally went to the cheapest market. The Government of India had not the slightest intention of agreeing to any policy which would make India a kind of tied house for British industries. The economic and financial interests of India would always be the guides of the Government of India and their agents in the matter of purchase of stores either in India or abroad (hear, hear). This principle he admited had been departed from in isolated cases but the circumstances dictating this departure had been abnormal. Even an ordinary business firm would be guided not by the consideration of lowest price but by the possibility that by buying from an outsider who wished to out in the firm might seriously injure its regular dealer and thereby destroy all future competition.

WHAT IS "CHEAPEST MARKET?"

Subject to this limitation Government was quite ready to recognise that the guiding policy should be to buy in the cheapest market. The term "cheapest market" however as understood by Government did not imply that every individual item should be brought at the cheapest rate available but that purchases be made in the most economical manner in the long run. There must be safeguards against quality and delivery and time-limit. There must also be an opportunity for inspection.

Government would thus accept first part of the resolution if "cheapest market" did not necessarily mean lowest tender for individual items. Abnormal circumstances had to be allowed for and questions regarding quality, time of delivery, facilty for inspection, and similar conditions had to be fully allowed. The second part of the resolution, no doubt, had his sympathy but he asked the mover to withdraw it for if it was always insisted that Indian students be taken for training India might lose the advantage of cheapest market. Though the suggested method had been followed with success in many cases this question of training was being enquired into by Lytton's Committee.

Sir Vithaldas expressed readiness to wait till the report of the Lytton Committee was out. The first part of his resolution was put and carried unanimously.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. S. C. Shahani moved that the capital needed for the construction of Sukkur Barrage be raised without any further delay. He said if the barrage was constructed the water which was now allowed to run waste would benefit not only Sind but also the whole of India. If the barrage was constructed all the necessities of life including American cotton could be grown in Sind and railways would expand there. In the matter of finance Sind was in very safe hands because the detailed report on the scheme was to be submitted to the Governor of Bombay who all along had taken a verp keen interest in the progress and prosperity of Sind. Great schemes like Godavari and Tungabadra had been financed by Bombay Government and Sind had contributed a good deal towards them and now it was the turn of Sind to say that she is entitled to some share of the revenue of the presidency. The Government of India should come to the help of Sind and advance money needed for this valuable scheme.

.....

Mr. Price (Karachi) declared that on the necessity for the construction of Sukkur Barrage, Sind was absolutely united and even non-cooperators forgetting their principles had joined ethe cry for the construction of this barrage. Inundation canals were useless and grew more and more useless. Unfortunately Sind had been neglected for generations by Government and added to this there was the unnecessary interference by Dr. Somers, a retired official, who could not possibly understand that the water-supply in Sind was so uncertain that a Sindhi peasant was really a marvel of patience and industry as compared to the more fortunately situated Punjab peasant. India was the greatest country in industry and agriculture and whatever her past she was now at least in a position to feed her own people instead of begging at other country's doors for bread. The Sukkur barrage would provide food for people in Sind and it was not only a question for Sind but it was a central national subject.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and Mr. Hassan Alli strongly supported the resolution.

A HIT AGAINST N. C. O.

Col. Sydney Crookshank said he understood from Mr. Price that even non-cooperators had joined in the demand for construction of the barrage. If so this House would cooperate with the non-cooperators by providing facilities for the irrigation of five to six million acres for cotton cultivation and let Mr. Gandhi produce a million charkas. The whole idea of the project was to replace unsatisfactory and unreliable inundation canals by a perennial irrigation and thereby encourage the cultivation of cotton. If the Sukkur barrage was constructed the two million acres now under cultivation would be increased by about five million acres more. The project itself had been very carefully scrutinised by a leading expert engineer of India and of the world. He therefore heartily recommended the resolution.

GOVERNMENT PLEADS WANT OF MONEY.

Mr. Hailey on behalf of Government made a long and inaudiable speech pointing out that the undertaking must be financed by the Bombay Government although it was a matter of imperial importance under finance rules. Mr. Shahani had stated that the Government of India were treating such projects as purely departmental matters but surely that was not correct. If the Government of India took up his Sukkur barrage scheme and financed it what answer would they give to the Punjab, Bengal, United Provinces and other provinces who would come forward with similar schemes?

Mr. Hailey next pointed out that Bombay had its own development schemes and the local Government must decide between the competing claims of various schemes but as for the Government of India they would do everything in their power to assist in the early construction of the scheme by the Government of Bombay. Government of India had their own important committees in regard to raising capital money and the path in future was not easy. They had outstandings of very large treasury bills. They had very large amount of uncovered notes in the currency issue and their requirements in future in regard to railways, communications, and transport facilities would be very great. Government of India could not, therefore, finance the scheme but they would help in every way to assist in its construction.

Mr. Shahani accepted the assurance of Mr. Hailey and the resolution was carried some of the Madras members voting against it.

DEBATE ON INTRODUCTION OF FURTHER REFORMS.

INDIA TO PROVE THEIR NECESSITY.

From our Sunday Edition.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

At Friday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly, Rai Bahadur Jagannath Mazumdar moved, amidst applause, his resolution that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India-in-Council for taking the necessary steps for ensuring the transfer from the beginning of the next term of the Legislative Council of all provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, transfer from the beginning of the next term of the Legislative Assembly, from among the central subjects, of all subjects except Army, Navy, Foreign and Political Departments to the administration of the Governor-General acting with Ministers, a provision being made for such constitutional changes as may be necessary in that behalf on the lines of the provision for the administration of transferred subjects of local Governments and conferment from the beginning of the fourth term of the Legislative Assembly of full dominion self-government in India.

Mr. Mazumdar said the first part of his motion could be effected by changing rules and the last two parts would require fresh legislation. He said there was a general demand in the whole of the country that India should be granted full Dominion status. The British people were friendly to this aspiration, but there was difference about the means to achieve that end. But all should recognise that a prosperous British Commonwealth depended upon a free and contented India. He deplored that in not a single proclamation nor even in the Government of India Act was the definite period laid down as to when full autonomy should dawn upon India. What guarantee was there that the commission to sit after 10 years would be the first and last of its kind, and that it would not be a fore-runner of commission *ad infinitum*?

Continuing he remarked:—"I say to the British brethren that we have made up our mind to get Swaraj, that it will be to your glory and to your privilege to help us in winning it and if you have really made up your mind please no longer stand between us and the goal of our evolution." His resolution was extremely cautious and moderate and if he had erred on the side of cautiousness he was ready to accept any amendment which proposed to remedy the defect. The speaker had full faith in British people that if they were correctly informed about the Indian situation the further grant of reforms would not be withheld. It was no argument against the grant of Swaraj that India was conquered by the British people. He emphasised the great culture and civilization of India and warned that a discontented India was a thousand times worse than a discontented Ireland. The soul of India was appealing to the soul of England to come to its rescue and show to it justice and even generosity. He paid a great compliment to the British task in India.

DIARCHY UNSUITED TO INDIA.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer considered that diarchy was unsuited to this country, hence his amendment for the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government. To those who doubted whether the time had arrived for further responsibility and whether the present experiment had been fully tested, he would refer to the highest tribute paid by the highest authorities including that of Lord Chelmsford and the President of the Assembly. He asked whether the new legislatures had not shown themselves capable of facing their new responsibilities and whether Government should any longer continue to be over-cautious and under any misapprehension about India's capabilities. On the question of *modus operandi* he suggested that this Assembly should continue and that Executive Councillors should go to the country to get elected and then sit on the Executive Council responsible to legislature. (Laughter.) As for other European members when their term of office expired they should be followed by Indian councillors responsible to the legislature which would share their burden. There were, however, the extremists in this country and reactionaries in England who had to be dealt with. As for Indian extremists he was sure that a large number of them who were now sitting on the fence would come to the side of Government and help in carrying on the administration.

MR. SAMARTH'S EGOISM.

Mr. Samarth:—They are not capable.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer reminded Mr. Samarth that he alone was not capable of conducting the affairs of the country. He would ask the reactionaries in England to come to India and witness for themselves the great advance of India. British statesmen should not forget the Irish lesson. "Unless you take steps", concluded the speaker, "in time the situation may become unmanageable.

Mr. Ishwar Saran supporting the resolution referred to the fears entertained so long ago as 1909 by Lord Macdonald that if Indians were appointed as executive councillors the discussion in the Executive Council would not be free and frank, and the speaker asked the European members of the present Executive Council if their three Indian colleagues had not belied all those fears of the noble lord and whether they were not giving the best of their services to the British Government and to India. If Europeans got into the minds of the Indians they would find that there was a general demand for self-government within the British Empire. This demand should not be dismissed as being the work of a few pestilential agitators, but on the other hand it was the demand of the Liberals, the Moderates and the Non-Cooperators. True wisdom lay in so directing the machinery to the changing conditions that progress might be achieved. The demand for self-government was an incontrovertible fact. It was insistent and persistent. The vast multitude of Indians was in favour of British connection and Government should take note of it and grant self-government.

NO USE IN HURRYING REFORMS!

Mr. Akramullah Khan opposed the resolution on the ground that their progress should be slow as well as sure. They should not be impatient, but wait for some time more and establish the necessity for further reforms beyond all possibility of doubt. No doubt the appointment of Ministers had passed the experimental stage and the time was ripe for the transfer of provincial subjects to the Ministers. The Executive members of provincial Government had also by no means shown their inefficiency to deal with subjects in their care, but in their anxiety for greater responsibility they should not undermine the efficiency of good Government.

Mr. Sarfraz Khan observed that India should have social and political equality with other Dominions, but disagreed with the fixing of a definite period without the matter being thoroughly examined by a Committee.

Mr. Bhargava said whatever might be said for or against Non-Cooperation one fact was indisputable that it had convulsed the entire country and had created an unprecedented upheaval in political thought. Fixing nine years seemed to be erring on the side of caution and he wished for a very early grant of Swaraj.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT INJURIOUS.

Mr. Agnihotri moved an amendment for the appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses of Indian Legislature to frame proposals for very early conferment of full Dominion status through the grant of full provincial autonomy and conferment to the Indian Legislature increased power and control over all departments of the Government of India or by transference of all control subjects to the Governor-General acting with Ministers except in the case of portfolios for defence and foreign and political departments. Mr. Agnihotri said India resented the charge of incapacity and nothing short of self-government would satisfy her and any further postponement would be injurious both to the Governors and the governed.

ON DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION.

At this stage Sir William Vincent moved that in view of the fact that the debate would be very prolonged and that every day the Assembly was sitting very late in the evening, this debate be adjourned till the 29th, on which day after legislative business the remaining discussion would probably be taken.

Thereupon Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that unless the Home Member gave a definite undertaking that the debate on this resolution would be concluded on the 29th, the House would not agree to its postponement.

Sir William Vincent: I can give a definite undertaking that this debate would be finished this session. (Applause.)

Dr. Gour asked:—Why not finish the debate to-morrow, it being a vacant day?

President: The House might carry a unanimous motion for a sitting to-morrow, but unless the chair chooses to put it down for to-morrow, the House will not sit. (Laughter.) The Home Member has made an offer that the debate will be concluded this session. It is therefore singularly ungracious not to accept the offer. (Hear, hear.)

The Assembly then adjourned till Monday next.

LYTTON COMMITTEE'S INDIAN TOUR.

GRANT OF RS.2 LAKHS DISALLOWED

Mr. Sharp, Education Secretary made a lengthy but very inaudible statement regarding the absolute necessity for an Indian tour by the Lytton Committee. He dispelled the misunderstanding that the Committee was to report only on the grievances of the Indian students in the United Kingdom. As a matter of fact the terms of reference were very wide and embraced a study of conditions in India. The Committee was coming to see as to whether in India itself similar facilities as existed in the United Kingdom could not be provided so as to reduce the number of students going to India and to secure that only the very best students went to England. This would result in the English universities opening wide doors to brilliant Indian students.

Mr. Samarth—it is only a dream the speaker reminded the house that in the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Khaparde had brought in a motion for a similar committee as was now appointed and that he withdrew his resolution on assurance that the committee would be appointed. He asked the house as to whether it was now wise to discard a view which was quite recently taken by one member of the council who, if he had moved his motion, would have surely found a majority of the non-official support. Moreover the Committee had deliberately come to the conclusion that an India tour was necessary and they had throughout come to the conclusion that an India tour immediately been conducting their enquiries on the understanding that they were going to visit India. If the grant was refused it would mean that the whole valuable labours of the committee would be lost and the Committee would not be able to submit a report. He emphasised the very considerable importance which the Universities in the United Kingdom would attach to conclusions of this Committee and the resultant benefits to the Indian students; and appealed to the house in the interest of 2,000 students in England who would benefit by the enquiry by this committee to grant the very small demand compared with the advantages that would accure from its decisions.

Mr. Cotelingam said inspite of the long statement by the Education Secretary he was still unconvinced as to the necessity of bringing the Committee out to India.

Mr. Abdul Kassim also opposed it and remarked that what was wanted was not the Committee but finances which if available could be utilised for advancement of education in this country. If large money could be granted Government department itself would be able to achieve wonderful result. Moreover no committee could check the private students of mediocre abilities from proceeding to and pursuing their studies in the United Kingdom. Moreover what was required was that the Indians should along with the other British subjects be allowed to sit in competitive examinations held before admission and thereafter gain admission by reason of their abilities. It was no use frittering away resources of country for a body which could never remove the root cause.

Mr. Shafi summing up emphasised the absolute necessity for the committee to visit India in order to grasp the difficulties of students at the both ends of the chain I. E. in England as well as in India. The main object was to coordinate the efforts of the Students' Department in England with a similar students' advisory committee in India. He warned against creating a bad precedent of refusing funds to an important committee which had deliberately come to the conclusion that in order to do justice to the subject they must visit India. If he demand was refused the committee would feel that facilities for investigations in India having been denied they were not in a position to come to any conclusion and result would be that all labour would be lost. There was another danger if the Assembly refused the gran. The Secretary of State would find that in future all the European experts would hesitate to accept Indias' invitation for such committees. Moreover the expenditure now spent on the Committee would be many times recovered in coming years as result of the committees recommendation. A point raised in certain quarters that the Saddler Commission had already touched the subject of the Indian students was absolutely beyond the mark. The Saddler Commission worked under totally different conditions and with totally different objects in view. Concluding he appealed for the sake of good name of the Assembly that the demand of two lakhs be granted for the committees' visit to India.

MOTION LOST.

The motion was then put to vote and by 48 votes to 37, the demand was refused. The reduced demand of 251,000 under miscellaneous head was then granted. The Assembly further granted estimates of Rs. 19,37,000 for the N. W. F. Province and Rs. 5,92,000 for expenditure in England including that for High Commissioner's office. Before the latter demand was sanctioned Mr. Innes explained that while the Government was quite willing to appoint an Indian as the first Indian trade Commissioner in East Africa it was generally represented by the Indians in the East Africa that for organising Grade. They wanted a European as the rst Trade Commissioner. After three or five years. This Commissioner could be succeeded by on Indian. At present he had an Indian assistant.

The assembly also sanctioned grants for Rs. 18,00,000 under railways, Rs.32,21,000 for Delhi Capital outlay and Rs. 8,92,000 for the loans and advances bearing interest. The estimate for railways contains items of Rs. 40,00,000 for extra 1,000 wagons in order to meet the requirements of traffic. Thus the Assembly granted supplementary demand to the extent of Rs. 3,41,32,000 after reducing under one head only to the extent of two lakhs.

Mr. Haily also announced that the Government would of its own accord, reduce the Post and Telegraph estimate sanctioned by two lakhs thus full grants amount to 3,39,32,000. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Home Department:—Mr. C. W. Gwynn, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, is granted privilege leave of 4 months and 15 days.

Industries Department.—Mr. L. Penn and Lt. A. G. Ingram have been appointed Assistant Controllers, Surplus Stores, Bombay Depot.

Commerce Department:—Mr. C. G. Ficke is appointed Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, vice Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, who officiates as Secretary, Commerce Department, in place of Mr. C. A. Innes.

Foreign and Political Department:—Major M. R. Rae is posted as Secretary to Political Resident, Persian Gulf. Major A. E. B. Parsons is posted as Political Agent, Wana.

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

THE KALPAKA
INDIA'S ONLY PSYCHIC AND SPIRITUAL REVIEW.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
Among the contributors are: PROF. VASWANI; STANLEY REDGROVE; VICTOR E. CROMER; PAUL ELLSWORTH; PROF. J. M. SEVERN; W. GEO WHEELER; URIEL BUCHANAN; FREDERIC W. BURRY; P. S. ACHARYA; SWAMI A. P. MUKERJI.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 5.
THE KALPAKA OFFICE, TINNEVELLY.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores;—
Fleul. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class.
(Govalia Tank Road, BOMBAY, Established in 1905.)
This year too Fifth Time first in India in Advanced London Commercial Exams.
Last Batch for 1922 April-May London Commercial Exams will be formed on 27th September, and only those producing certificates of employment from or before 1st September 1921 will be eligible for admission. The Principal Mr. M. S. BANAJI, F.N.F.A. (LONDON) Prizeman and Honorsman, will give personal extra hours to such late—joiners and will bring them up to the level of the class.
TIME:—8-15, A.M. to 9 A.M. OR 7-30, P.M. to 8-15 P.M. accoring to individual convenience of students.
FEES:—For 7 Advanced and Senior London Commercial Examinations Rs. 100 by monthly instalment of Rs. 10 or 90 by monthly instalments of Rs. 15 or Rs. 80 by monthly instalments of Rs. 20 or Rs. 75 in advance.
Unsuccessful students coached up free next year.
LAST DATE OF ADMISSION: 27th SEPTEMBER 1921.

Whittle (GENUINE) BELTING.
FOR FANS AND DYNAMOS, Etc.
THIS WHITTLE "V"—SHAPE LEATHER LINK BELT is a combination of Leather and Steel Links, and is so constructed that the surface in contact with the pulley is of leather only, and of large area. In consequence, the WHITTLE belt grips the pulley so tightly that even when slack it will still drive. With all this grip there is not the slightest tendency to jam in the pulley, but the WHITTLE belt leaves it quite freely. A more durable, non-slipping and noiseless belt is hard to find. The Belt without a Fastener.
The bending or internal friction from which most belts suffer is entirely absent in the WHITTLE belt, and less power is thus absorbed. The WHITTLE belt is not affected by dust or grit, and works equally well wet or dry. *No fastener is required, as* the WHITTLE belt may be pulled apart at any link by unscrewing one screw, and in the same manner shortened. The WHITTLE belts are made from the very best selected leather, and are practically indestructible. IT IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.
—*The Advantages Claimed are*—
No belt fastener required. No belt drill required. Can be shortened in a minute. Perfect grip. Great streng. Practically indestructible

Absolute flexibility. Will drive when slack. Smooth running. No internal or bending friction. Not affected by wet or dust.
SIZES AND PRICES:
¼", ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½" Thick.
Rs. 3-8, 3-12, 4-4, 5-0, 5-12, 6-4, 6-12, 7-4 Per foot.
SPARE HALF OR SHORT LINKS, for any of the above sizes.
Rs 1-0, 1-0, 1-0, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, 2-0 each.
N.B.—Buy the genuine, and see each link bears the imprint: "WHITTLE." Any length supplied.
READY STOCKS ON HAND.
The Advance Motor Co.,
MOTOR EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS,
CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5121. *Telegr.*:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

EXAMINATION OF TWO MORE ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case again came for hearing in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B. Shukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. D. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, (3) F. C. Kellaway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. J. P. Wallace, Solicitor.

After the statement of the fourth accused was over his Worship once again made a suggestion for amicable settlement leaving the decision to the arbitration of Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman refused this undertaking saying it was a thankless task. He said humorously that he would deal as a Magistrate rather than as an arbitrator. His Worship offered his Chambers for the common conference of students with Mr. Nariman as an arbitrator. As Mr. Nariman remained inflexible, his Worship asked the students to retire in the parlour and consider over the matter. The students retired for a few minutes and returned with a unanimous verdict of "No." They desired to proceed with the case until the end. His Worship then intimated to Mr. Vicaji to conduct his cross-examination without making any reference regarding the revolver as, he said, there was no evidence in regard to that. Mr. Nariman asked his Worship to keep his mind open until he heard arguments.

H. WOOD.

The third accused Henshil Wood described himself as merchant. He then made a statement corroborating the first two accused. *Inter alia* he said he was a tenant of the flat and resided for four years during which time he had no dealings with the students although frequently they were very noisy. Though they had not taken any notice. It was only because stones were being thrown on the 13th July and the disturbance was getting very serious that they decided to pay any attention to it. Events then happened as stated in the previous statements made by accused Nos. 2 and 3. Wild and Jardine arrived at 9-55 p.m. and I started to play the piano at 10-5 p.m. At 10-15 p.m. they decided that they would go over to the hostel and ask the person in charge there to stop the conduct of the students which was absolutely out of hand. The first four accused went to the hostel gate, although they could have jumped over the 3 feet 9 inches wall which separated the two compounds. He asked the Ramoshi in Hindustani to open the gate as they wanted to speak to the person in charge. The Ramoshi refused. And the fusillade of stones still continued to pour in. Finding no one in authority in the compound, they went upstairs to the top floor and then he asked the first student he met, who had thrown the stones, and who were the proper persons in authority to approach for the throwing of stones. Getting no satisfactory reply, he went downstairs followed by accused Nos. 2 and 3, and a number of students. Accused No. 1 disappeared but he found in the compound, a few minutes later, surrounded by a large number of very excited students. He informed him that he had been mobbed and his cane taken from him. It was afterwards returned from a student in the Superintendent's room. Going towards the gate he (witness) saw accused No. 5 for the first time. He had nothing in his hands. The students prevented them from leaving the compound by living the gates and the railings. So he (witness) asked that the Police, Principal and Superintendent be sent for. He offered to give the names of all the accused but no one seemed of sufficient authority to take the matter in hand. It was not till they went to the Superintendent's room that they discovered who the Superintendent was. He saw accused No. 3 hit on the arm with a stick which he (witness) recognised as Jardine's. Then some student tried to hit him (witness) on the head but he prevented it. Accused No. 3, immediately after this, was knocked down. Deputy Inspector Turner then arrived on the scene. Along the verandah they waited for the arrival of the Principal. When he came Deputy Inspector Turner searched us all for a revolver. The Principal took a few notes. Inspector Guider then arrived. They were all searched for a revolver. Complaints of assault were made, but no marks of assault were shown.

His Worship asked if it was true that an air gun was fired from your flat. The accused replied he was playing piano all the time and he neither saw nor heard an air gun being fired.

D. LEA.

Mr. Lea, examined, said he was a pilot in the Bombay Port Trust. He was a resident of Rahim Mansion together with Mr. and Mrs. Robson and Mr. and Mrs. Street. He had retired to his room at about 9-30 p.m. and then was awakened at about 10-30 p.m. by Mrs. Robson who informed him that the students from the Hostel had been throwing stones and had very much upset Mrs. Street, who had that day returned from Hospital, and that Mr. Street had requested Mr. Robson to send for the Police. Mr. Street was attending to his wife and the stone-throwing still continued Mrs. Robson requested him (witness to go over the Hostel and see if he could not stop the disturbance. The students were also fighting either amongst themselves or some other people. He put on his Dressing Gown and went round to the Hostel gate in Convent Street. On arrival there, he found there was no one at the gate, but a large body of students were quarrelling with four Europeans. He thought it necessary to open the gate and see if he could not prevail upon both parties to cease quarrelling. After a short while he was able to do that. On his asking to be allowed to leave the compound the students crowded the gate and prevented them from doing so. In a few minutes, Deputy Inspector Turner arrived, and at the request of some one amongst the students who was afterwards found to be the Superintendent of the Hostel, they all proceeded to the latter's office, awaiting the arrival of the Principal, on whose arrival a few statements were made by the students, one of which was that he (witness) was armed with a revolver. He immediately requested to be searched by the Police which was carried out by the Deputy Inspector in the presence of the Principal, Superintendent and many students of the Hostel. No such revolver was found. Further, he had never possessed a revolver in his life. Inspector Guider now arrived and made out their inquiries. Again the suggestion was made that he was armed with a revolver and again he was searched by Inspector Guider together with other four accused, in the presence of the Principal, Superintendent and a number of students but no revolver could be found. A few minutes after that they were permitted to leave after expressing their regret to the Principal of the College for having disturbed him from his quarters at the College.

Further hearing was then adjourned till the 27th instant.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF

	Rs.
Rustom	10
Jamshed	5
Hormusji	5
Boman	5
Muncherji	5
D. P. S.	33
Shareafah Hamid Ali	50
Total	113

Cheque sent to Sir P. C. Ray for Rs. 113 September 24.

FUATHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Bombay Cotton Merchants & Muccadums Assn.	2,000
Mr. Mathradas Doongarsey	175
Mr. Morarbhai Vijthukandas	101
Mr. Tulsidas Mehonji Kurance	100
Mr D. F. Cama (through Editor, "Chronicle")	100
Messrs. Amin and Desai	50
Messrs. Unwalla Pherozeshah & Papa	50
Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai & Billamoria	51
Mr M. Laud	50
Mr. Hiralal Karsondas	50
Mr. K. M. Munshi	25
Mr. Purshottum Dipchand	25
A Sympathiser, through Editor, "Chronicle",	5
Messrs. B. Mehta and Co.	50
A. B. C.	5
Sympathiser	3
Jesingbhai G. Shah	6/8
Mrs. Kasturibai Shantilal	5
Mrs. Sakribai Kesharlal	1
Collections by Mr. D. S. Kaikini, Kadra	20
Total ...	2,872/8

ALL INDIA SHUDDH SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

On the initiative of Atiya Begum F. Rahamin, it is proposed to hold an Exhibition in Bombay, in the month of January 1922 of pure Swadeshi articles of all Manufactures, and also Arts and Crafts of India. The Exhibition will embrace all kinds of articles made in every nook and corner of the country, and it is hoped the Public will assist in making the Exhibition a success by contributing on a large scale. The Exhibition is held with a view to revive our arts of every description which have died for want of local stimulus and encouragement, and special attention will be given to the manufacture of Sugar, the import of which is carrying away from India over 30 crores of Rupees annually. A responsible Committee is being formed in Bombay, and announcements will be made from time to time. In the meantime Atiya Begum invites suggestions and assistance from the public to facilitate the work of the Exhibition. Please communicate with Atiya Begum.

AIWANI RAFAAT,
Bombay.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am forwarding for publication the accounts of the Khadi Exhibition, held at Rambagh in August last.

A Committee Meeting was called on the 26th August, with a view to place the accounts, wind up all business and dissolve the Committee, but after five hours' sitting, no business was done, and the inclination of some of the Members was to come to no conclusion. In view of this I think it would be useless to call another Meeting, and as I am in possession of the money, and was the organiser of the Exhibition, I am placing before the public the accounts as they stand.

	Income. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. Rs. a. p.
Sale of Tickets	7,703 0 9	
Commissions on sales...	946 6 0	
Gifts, etc., ...	9 2 0	
Total	8,660 8 0	
Contractors' bill for putting up stalls, printing charges Stationery, carriage hire, postage, and all miscellaneous items etc., and losses		2,719 12 9
Reserved for Demands that are to come ...		300 0 0
Total		3,019 12 9
Balance in hand	5,[illegible] 8 0	

The accounts were very kindly kept by Swaraj Volunteers in charge of the Exhibition, who gave their services whole heartedly. The details are in my possession for anyone to see if they desire.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM,
23rd September, 1921.
"Aiwane" Rif [illegible]t.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
(P. S.-.

Commissions yet to be received from:—Elphinstone Mills, Khatau Makanji Mills, Germania Printing Works, Zenana Stores, and Rs. 25 from a gentleman which was promised as reward to Kashibai the weaver.

WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and scares at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.
O. C. Mill Rs 30/-) Packing and forwarding.
Export Mill Rs 28/-) extra.
No family rich or poor should be without one.
ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis; Consumption, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

QUALITY SUPREME

THE "HERMADO" CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Steel Silver case from ..... Rs. 45
14 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 125
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.
MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD. Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk
For Office Workers
and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

Indian Capital—Indian Management
Godrej's Toilet Soaps
Guaranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats
Made according to the Latest practice for High class soaps.
xpart Opinins:—
CFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 25 September 1914.
Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.
It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.
(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.
I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.
The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consquent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.
(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P. S., F, R. M. S,
Analyst,
Most Of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names, are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from deseased animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash, and bran.
GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any dulteration and therefore last much longer than importe soaps.
FACTORY—Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.

Income Tax. . .

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas Maharajas Nawabs and Taluqdars of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar). (India).

MARBLE BUST.

Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at

THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA

WAGH SCULPTOR

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

America-India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

BOMBAY NO. 2

WHOLESALE DEALERS

OF

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LAMPS, etc.

Price on Application.

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Red Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tates (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files Index as Foliscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (If contract'	Extra	line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manila Envelope covers	6-0-0	per 1000

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue

N. BURJOR & Co.,

STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Head Office:—

88, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building.

Telephone: 6884]

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 35 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprains, stiff joints, cold, cough, sore, bruises, rheumatism, headache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Literature and Art.

THE KHILAFAT.

"THE KHILAFAT AND ENGLAND.—By Dr. Syed Mahmud, Ph. D., published by Mohamed Imtyaz. Sadagat Ashram, Patna, Price Rs. 1.8.

Few questions have proved more momentous for the Islamic world, since the decisive battles of *Ohd* and *Siffin* in Asia and Tours in Europe, as the heart-rending spectacle of the forcible disruption of the Ottoman Empire in our own days. Keenly alive to the humiliation and worse consequences of losing freedom, the Indian Mussalmans have felt the disintegration of the Turks in the very marrow of their bones. There is hardly any necessity for disguising the fact that in the question that has come to be known as the Khilafat problem in India we have all the religious, secular, and ethical factors compressed in one word. It sums up the existence of Islam as a moral and civilizing force; inasmuch as the ethical system known as Islam if divorced from cohering influences would lose its dynamic force and consequently be lost to the world like many another system now extant in moth-eaten tomes, or undecipherable inscriptions only The author of the system would have erred grossly if he had left his teaching an orphan in a world too prone to disown, despise and if possible destroy the unprotected. The *Khalifa* or the successor of the Prophet in office is he upon whom devolves the duty of defending the Islamic faith or the moral code based on the theory of theocracy. In other words God, the creator and sustainer of the universe, is the sovereign, whose commands regarding the conduct of man are revealed through an inspired prophet and kept in force under the supervision of successive *Khalifas*, who should be elected or deposed by the general body of those who profess the faith—in the real democratic way—but who have, in practice, often been recognised as such although only nominally elected to and invested with the office of the Khalifa. Nor can it be denied or need be denied that on more than one occasion a Khalifa has commanded the confidence but of his immediate dependants or subjects, and at certain periods of Islamic history more than one person have claimed the authority of *Khalifa* and have received the homage of the faithful as the rivals of the other claimants of the Khilafat. These are historical facts, which only illustrate that on some odd day the votes of the inhabitants of France, for instance, may be equally divided in favour of two candidates for the presidentship of the republic, or there may arise a pretender in England and secure some adherents. These incidents would certainly affect the smooth working of the Government of those countries: but would not alter their constitutions. Some people attempt to make capital—albeit without any material result,—out of the fact that a certain Moghal Emperor preferred to eschew the authority of the Khalifa within his dominions. But it neither proves nor disproves anything Similarly those who triumphantly confront these shallow disputants of the claims of the Khilafat with the historical evidence that Humayon was proud to be the recipient of some mark of honour from the Khalifa; or that Lord Mornington recognised and utilised the dignity and authority of the Khalifa in diverting or attempting to divert Tipu Sultan from Napoleon's overtures, really seccumb to the opponent's design to keep the controversy on a comparatively lower level. One need adduce no historical evidence besides the Moslem constitutional theory about the Khilafat to support the contention that despite varying fortunes of Khalifas and the vast vicissitudes through which the Khilafat or the spiritual-temporal Republic of Islam has passed during the last 13 hundred years, the Indian Moslems, at least, who form no mean bulk of the Moslem population of the world, have decided to recognise the Sultan of Turkey as the Sovereign or the President of the Spiritual-Temporal Republic of Islam, and as adherents of the Khalifa they mean to go to whatever length it may be necessary for them to go for defending his dignity and dominion. Thus viewed and stated the entire problem is lifted out of its present level. At present it is exposed to mean casuistry and sophistry. On the one side, the opponents are trying to reduce the magnitude of the question by elaborately exhibiting the chequered history of the Khilafat, dwelling lustily on the dark periods of the Republic; and on the other side this manner and matter of controversy, worthy only of contempt is being met, owing perhaps to its potentiality for mischief among the ignorant, by pedantic or plain references to historical data. But by far the simplest way of meeting such arguments is to state the blunt truth: "Whether the constitutional conception of the Spiritual-Temporal Republic of Islam, presided over by a *Khalifa* has, during its existence, in theory, for the last thirteen hundred years ever materialised or not (and the brochure under review is replete with historical evidence that it has been the one dynamic force that has preserved Islam during all this long period), the Moslem world or at least a considerable section of it—nay, even a single human being who professes "the faith"—trembles to its importance to-day, and declares himself an advocate of the idea and an adherent of any Khalifa, who fulfils the religious requirements, for whom he may make the most astounding sacrifices," and the position thus taken up will be unassailable. The Indian Moslems are fighting in this sense, to preserve their faith by preserving the spiritual and temporal dignity and dominion of the *Khilafat*.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has collected in his little opuscule historical data, which trace the varying fortunes of the Khilafat, showing the psychological process which, in the course of long years, has nourished the roots of the enthusiasm and almost fanatical zeal which characterise general Moslem feelings regarding the authority of the Khalifa. Incidentally—nor could it be avoided in an impartial historical sketch—he has compassed a full *expose* of the specious professions, perfidious practice which have marked the relations between England and Turkey. There is enough material in this treatise for any seeker after truth about this particular aspect of the Khilafat question to help him and form a definite judgment. Those who understand the philosophy of "self interest"—no, this is too dignified a word for the unhealthy and unholy lust for illegitimate gains, which the sanctimonious humbugs of a well-known class try hard to hide in high-sounding phrases, such as "we are fighting for the rights of small nations"—rather, selfishness and inordinate greed must be slow to accuse England of fattening on the fruits of infidelity to friends, and faithlessness to foes. This is the way of the world from which we hope to emerge some day, if we, i.e., the human race, are to attain the higher dominion for which man is destined. But so long as man is in the titanic grip of what is generally known as "human nature"—may we be saved the mark—the best one can expect is a coating of the sugar of "civilization" round the pill of low passions—gall and wormwood! Take for instance a very pious and wholly innocent observation of Sir Courtenay Ilbert in regard to Turkey. Dealing with the history of the East Indian Company and its glorious success in India, he mentions, first, that about the same time as the East-India Company was granted the Charter to *trade* with the "East Indes," another company, known as the Levant Company was founded by Queen Elizabeth for the purpose of developing the trade with Turkey under the concessions then granted by the Ottoman Porte." He, then, regretfully remarks: "Had history taken a different course, the Levant Company might have founded on the shores of the Mediterranean an empire built up of fragments of the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, as the East India Company founded on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, an empire built up of fragments of the dominions of the Great Mogul." However what the peaceful traders of the seventeenth century failed to accomplish—possibly because the Ottoman vitality had not run down to a low point through incessant warring for centuries against prejudice, treachery, and concerted plans of European hosts—is now being effected under more favourable circumstances, carefully created by dissimulation of friendship in one quarter, and conclusion of secret and treacherous treaties in the enemy's quarters. Under one specious pretext or the other England, the old Ally of Turkey, is relieving the latter of her "load of responsibilities"? If I remember aright, almost at the commencement of the hostilities with Turkey, Lloyd George—the idol of class of the British!—that "sincere friend" of the Greeks had, in a characteristic fit of rulmination against the Turks, referred to the desolating tread of the "blood-stained sandals" of the Turks that had devastated the once rich and famous lands of Mesopotamia and Syria (the rich and renowned land of Asia Minor, etc. was an imperfect piece of later alliteration). Well, a successful crusade seems to have saved those lands from the blood-stained sandals of the Turks; but alas! such is the irony of poetic justice—or is it Fate?—that sandals have been superceded by uncouth hobnailed boots, both blood-stained and blood-spilling, and strangely enough they do not belong to the Turks but to their old Allies!

The first two chapters of the little book are devoted to purely historical facts which in their place supply invaluable information of abiding interest to any scholar of history. The remaining three chapters are, (but for so much of them as may provide a link between historical facts of the past and the future), of fleeting, journalistic character, covering, however, considerable ground, with which any one seeking comparatively full and fair information regarding the "Khilafat question", as it has developed and found its place in Indian politics, must be familiar. The author may see it fit, some day, to revise and develop it in the light of his wider learning into a work of permanent value, even as the first two chapters of the work are to-day. We may congratulate the author on his successful *debut* with a work which has seeds of much promise. We may further recommend this convenient volume of valuable information to all those who desire to study the Khilafat question in its general bearings. The brochure is indispensable for those interested in the question, and eminently suitable reading for the casual dabbler. The printing and get-up of the book leaves something to be desired because our Indian publishers in the interior have not learnt the value of enterprise and efficiency.

W. A. A.

FAILURE OF EUROPEN CIVILISATION

THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION AS A WORLD CULTURE BY S. E. Stokes Published by S. Ganesan and Co., Madras.

Mr. Stokes is one those few European gentlemen who have a sympathy wide enough to embrace the whole of humanity. He has none of the Anglo-Saxon's or American's aversion for the dark races. On the other hand, "he regards the menace of the white race supremacy as the most sinister portent in the present history of mankind."

"The Failure of European civilization" is a most interesting attempt to prove that the world-supremacy which European races enjoy at the present moment will, if it continues, lead to a permanent cleavage in the human race, whereby the dark races, which form by far the majority of mankind, will be definitely assigned to an inferior position both socially and politically. The title is justified, says the author; for a civilization which is worthy of the co-operation of all the world must have regard for the interests of all mankind. "European civilization, on the contrary, is deeply committed to the principle of race-segregation upon a basis which enormously favours the interests of the white races."

The book is divided into three parts. The first traces the growth of racialism in European civilization. We are told here how the Greeks recognized a common brotherhood even in the dark races; and so did the early Christians. But to the modern European, the colour barrier has become insurmountable—nay "it has displaced religion for him as the dividing line between people within the pale of civilization and people without."

The second part pictures to us how rapidly the nations of modern Europe are occupying the best places on earth, and trying to advance their own interests all over the world. We are shown in these pages the nature of the control obtained by them, and the ideals upon which their effort for world-supremacy is founded. We read of the selfishness of the White Races that wish to exclude all non-Europeans from those broad and sparsely inhabited areas which they have annexed and reserved for themselves. This 'separatist tendency' affects the interests of the non-European races in two ways. First of all, the White World flourishes at the expense of the rest of mankind; and Asia's growing population is not allowed to settle permanently in those lands which, by every principle of morality and justice, are best fitted to receive Asia's overflow of population. Secondly, this colour barrier is sure to bring about ultimately racial deterioration for the peoples thus limited in freedom and opportunity. If these are the prospects of India, says the writer, is it not a farce to talk of self-Government within the British Empire. Complete independence is the goal of the writer; and yet he believes that a sudden separation would spell disaster. "Unless I am in error, our immediate task is the rectification of relationships between the people of the land and those who govern it."

MADRAS.

THE STORY OF MADRAS.—By Mr. Glyn-Barlow, M. A. (Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 2/8/-)

The story of a little settlement of the Hon'ble (1) East India Company blossoming into the vast Empire that is now the successor of the great Empire of Vijayanagar must indeed be interesting reading. But when it is told with all the charm that flows from the gifted pen of this clever writer, the interest in this capital of the "benighted presidency" is very much enhanced. How the insignificant Mr. Francis Day, disappointed with his trade beginnings at the original settlement at Armagaum, hit upon the lucky chance of acquiring the little settlement of Fort St. George from the Raja of Chandragiri and how this colony grew on account of the internecine warfare among neighbouring chiefs from a mere settlement into a powerful Sircar is told in happy kaleidoscopic word-pictures that do not tire the reader while pressing information on him. The only defect, in the book is the belittling as usual of the victories of the Indian princes and the exaggeration of the doings of men of his race or colour,—for even the French enemies who won and lost Madras are patted on the back for their importance as enemies to count with while the victories of Daud Khan and Hyder Ali are brushed aside as mere flea-bites to the Company! Mr. Glyn Barlow has a happy knack of uttering his thoughts in an original way. His opinion of Madras, though he says it is somebody else that says so, is that Madras has prospered in spite of Madras! and that the prosperity of the city is due to dogged British enterprise and placid Indian co-operation and not to natural advantages. The book is illustrated with many interesting wood-cuts and has on the cover page an embossed picture against a dark background of the most arresting public building in Madras,—The High Court, with its superb tower containing the light-house. The book will amply repay the price put on it.

INDIAN HUMANITARIAN.

We commend to the attention of our readers the latest number of the "Indian Humanitarian" which contains some very valuable articles on Temperance and non-killing—ideals for preaching which the magazine has been started under the auspices of the Humanitarian League. In view of the active campaign going on all over the country the major part of the magazine has been quite properly devoted to the subject of Drink Evil which has been receiving the earnest attention of all genuine social workers. The "Humanitarian" has given its unstinted support to a proposal for some sort of legislation to clean the Augean stables of the city's commercialised vice in one of its leading articles entitled "A Social Scandal."

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.

Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm

Glaxo

is in continuous use by

Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

OVER ONE LAC SATISFIED USERS IN INDIA ALONE.

Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick (B.L. M.A M.D)

OLDEST. IC-MIC COOKER ONLY RELIABLE.

Cooks, Bakes, Fries, refrigerates several dishes, all together in one hour. Absolutely no attention needed while Cooking as scorching or over-boiling is impossible. Half-anna worth of Spirit, Charcoal, Coke, Kerosine, fire-wood, etc. will cook, Carry like a tiffin-carrier during cooking while you travel.

	Small (1 man)	Big (2 m)	Special (4 m)	Above-special (6 m)	Below-family (8 m)	Family (12 m
Ordinary	12-8	16-8	24	35	41	45
Brass	16-8	21	32	45	51	55

Free *Catalogue* from—*Manager*, IC-MIC COOKER, 29, College Street, Calcutta.

Can be also had from D. D. POSTWALLA & Co 227, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAFE!

Even if the whole property be destroyed, there is still the security of a Jupiter Policy. If you are not insured against Fire, take out a Jupiter Policy now and in case of loss you will be paid promptly and generously.

The "Jupiter" also undertakes to ensure you against Marine and al other risks. Their expert knowledge at the Head Office enables them to assist clients in every form of insurance on most favourable terms. Insure NOW and do it with

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office, BOMBAY

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

ELECTRIC KETTLES-IRONS-STOVES

OTHER USEFUL APPLIANCES

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Lage Stocks of English and American Make

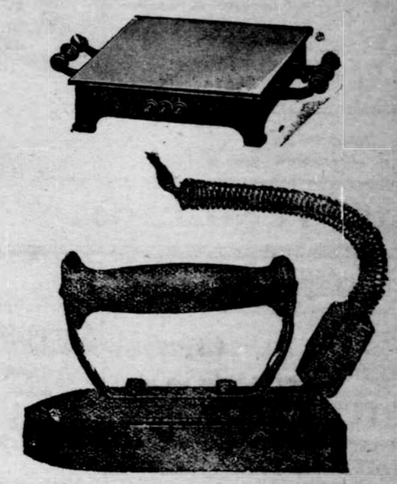
ALWAYS CARRIED

Hotpoint Quality Reasonable Price

Pay us a Visit *It will benefit you Write :—*

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO.

Branches, KARACHI LAHORE AMRITSAR — *Telegrams* Easlektrik — Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY. — Post Box 459 — lephone 4963



"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.

LATEST MODELS.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.

Most economical in uel consumption Only ngine with a Cross-] ad Construction,

SIZES 6/60 B. H. P.

STOCK HELD BY

MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.,

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS:

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Awarded a First Class Certificate by the South In the Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition 1919.

"Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja."

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD.

FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES.

Prepared Scientifically by Ayurveda Ratna, Pandit N. V. Srirama Charlu, Ph., D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR & SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

This unparalled and Ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles carefully tested and standardised by expert analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings, want of spirit and energy, Melancholia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity Hysteria Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia all Uterine complaints and all sorts of urethral discharges, Acute or Chronic Irregular menses of all kinds and all men and women's ailments, etc. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of Vitality. Its imparts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha, Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Loha and vegetable Drugs. This can be taken als a Tonic by every one of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Season or Climate.

Complete Directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of 60 pills (for a complete cure), Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only V. P. Extra.

Apply to :—Ayurveda Ratna Pandit N. V. Srirama Charlu, Ph., D. Sc.,

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.,

Telegraphic Address :—"KALPAM": MADRAS — Post Box No 151 — MADRAS.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderer
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

RAI SAHEB DR. DASS'S SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE FREE

APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA.

SINUSES

are cured without operation

Rajvaid

Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj

152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Batliwalla's Swadeshi Medicines

USE

Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills.

One dose of Mixture or three Ague Pillsto be taken daily as a preventive and a cure for all sorts of Headaches.

Our Mixture has made a name for the last forty years and it is a positive cure for all kinds of fevers.

Batliwalla's Diarrhœa Mixture is a safe remedy to prevent vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery & even Chelera.

Manufacturers:

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Ld.,

Worli, BOMBAY No. 18.

Telegraphic Address: BATLIWALLA Worli, Bombay.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgum Back Farekh Wadi

Bombay.

LIFE MARINE MOTOR FIRE

INSURANCE

Address all your enquiries to

M. KANJI & Co.

General Insurance Underwriters.

Life:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

Fire:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India). The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore). The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

Marine:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. Amesteram)

Motor:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd., The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Office:— 49-51, Cawasji Patel Street, (Hongkong Bank Lane), Fort BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3600.

Telephone Nos. 1390 & 5804. Telegraphic Address "ORACLE"

The Indian Engineering Company,

16, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Largest Stocks of finished Steel products of the best American and British make.

Bars, Beams, Angles, Tees, Hoops, Plates, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Sheets.

Speciality in complete equipment Steel Structure for Buildings, Sheds, Roofings, etc., etc.

Over 5,000 Tons always in stock for customer's inspection and selection and large shipments received monthly.

Sizes, etc. in our printed list, apply for if interested.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.